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POETRY.

THE STATUTE.

She lieth bare, in unveil'd loveliness,
Yet nothing naked; for the perfect charm
Of beauty and of symmetry doth dress
Her figure in a raiment bright and warm—
A garb most spiritual, which doth repress
The sensual eye of sense with one fair arm
She leaneth on a pillow, softly sinking,
And her sweet face upturns to some voluptuous thinking.

The other, bending with a rainbow grace,
Plays with the hindmost tresses of her hair,
Over her shoulder. Oh! that love toned face!
It beams a passionate pleasure on the air,
And makes us crave some silent dwelling place,
To gaze and live on it forever there!
A love-thought stirs her mouth; and o'er her eyes
Appear the memory of a thousand sighs.

Her rich-swelled bosom toward her white couch turn'd,
Spell-takes the eye-lids; and her limbs, extended
In animate perfection, are discern'd
In all the harmony of structure blended,
Pressing each other's beauty; there hath burn'd
A dream of fire about her, which hath ended;
And now she looks reposing from that vision.
And from love's dream to love inviting soft transition.

From the Boston Statesman.

The Intrepid Servant.

We have borrowed a copy of "Linwood," Messrs. Harpers, for the purpose of making the following extract, in which is described one of the most amusing incidents in the work. Linwood is taken prisoner by the English, and confined under the charge of a most unfeeling goaler named Cunningham. Rose, a colored servant of Linwood's family resolves to free him by stratagem. Linwood,apprised of Rose's intention, feigns sickness; Rose gains access to his prison, disguises him in her own clothes, puts a curled wig and mask upon him, prepared to resemble her own hair and face as near as possible, which enables him to escape without suspicion, while she assumes his place in bed:—

Rose's head was well muffled in the bedclothes, when Cunningham, coming up to the bed, said, 'How goes it, Mr. Linwood; bile uppermost yet? Come, lift up your head, and speak man—can't you give an answer to a civil word,? Come, come, I'm not Tom nor Sam, to be put off in this way—next thing you'll bolt, and I shall have it to answer for; but they shan't say I did not do the good Samaritan by you. You won't eat—you won't hear to the doctor—the d—l is in you, man; why don't you rise up? Here's a dose you must take, any how—it's what they give in all cases, calomel and jalap—come, man, if fair means won't do, foul must.' The patient continued obstinate, and Cunningham set down the dose,which was mixed in a huge coffee-bowl, beside a basket of vials, containing sundry nauseous medicines, designed for the poor prisoners, as if bad food were not poison and torture enough for them. A contest began in which Cunningham had reason to be astonished at the strength of the invalid. In the scrambles, Rose's head was disengaged from the bedclothes, the truth was revealed, and she sprang on him like a tiger on its prey. The cowardly wretch shrunk back, and drew a knife, crying out, 'You d—d nigger!' Rose wrested it from him, and her spirit disdaining the assassin's weapon, she thrust it into the wall, exclaiming, 'Now we're even!'

He sprang towards the door—she pulled him back, threw him down, put her knee on his breast, and by the time he had made one ineffectual struggle, and once bellowed for help, she had added laudanum, castor-oil, and ipecacuanaba to the calomel and jalap; and holding his nose between the thumb and forefinger of one hand, she presented the overflowing bowl to his lips with the other. When she had convinced him of her potentiality, by making him gulph down one swallow, she mercifully withdrew the draught, saying, 'If you offer to move one inch, or make a sound, I'll pour it down your throat to the last drop.' She then released him from her grasp, and while he was panting and shuddering, she turned her back, muttering something of stringing him up in her *clothes*. The 'clothes,' which she quickly disengaged from their natural office, proved to be her garters. As she stretched them out, trying their strength, 'My own spinning, twisting, and knitting,' said she; 'they'll bear the weight of twenty such slim pieces as you.'

'Are you going to hang me?' gasped out Cunningham.

'Hang you? Yes; but not harm you, if you're quiet, mind. But I'd choke you twice over to give Mr. Herbert time: so mind and keep your breath to cool your porridge.' She then turned him over, bound his hands behind him with one garter, and made a slipnoose with the other, while he, like a reptile in the talons of a vultur, crawled and squirmed with a hopeless resistance. 'There's no use,' said Rose; 'you're but a baby in my hands—it's the strong heart makes the strong arm.' She then set him upright on Herbert's bed, put the noose around his neck, and made the other end fast to an iron hook in the wall. This was just achieved, when a hurried footstep was heard followed by a clattering at the door, and a call for 'Master Cunningham!—Master Cunningham!' Rose placed her foot against the foot of the bedstead; Cunningham understood the menace, and suppressed the cry on his lips.—The calls were reiterated. Cunningham cast one glance at Rose; her foot was fixed, her lips compressed, and her eyes glaring with a resolution stern as fate. Cunningham felt that the alternative was silence or death, and his face convulsed between the impulse to respond and the effort to keep quiet. The knocking and screaming were repeated; and then finding them ineffectual, the person went off to seek his master elsewhere. Other sounds now roused Rose's generous spirit, and tempted her to inflict the vengeance so well deserved; but hers was not the mind to be swayed by opportunity—'convenience snug.'

The apartment adjoining Linwood's was spacious, and crammed with American prisoners. There was a communicating door between them, through which could be heard distinctly any sound or movement louder than usual.—Loring, in his customary evening round, had entered this apartment. Loring was Cunningham's coadjutor, and is described by Ethan Allen, who had himself notable experience in that prison, as "the most mean-spirited, cowardly, deceitful, and destructive animal in God's creation."—Rose heard Loring command the prisoners to get to their beds. in his customary phrase (we retrench a portion of its vulgarity and profanity): Kennel, d—n ye—kennel, ye sons of Belial!"

At this brutal address to persons whom Rose honored as a Catholic honors the saints,her blood boiled within her. She hastily withdrew her eye from the bedpost, and strided to the extremity of the narrow apartment; then turning and stretching her arm towards Cunningham, she said, with an energy which made his blood curdle, "It is not for me to 'venge them, but God will. Their children shall be lords in the land, and sound out their fathers' names with ringing of bells and firing of cannon, when you, and Loring, and all such carlon, have died and rotted like dogs, as ye are."

The sounds in the adjoining apartment after a while subsided, and with them Rose's ire.—She seated herself to await the latest hour when she could retire from the prison and elude the suspicion of the sentinel, the only person whose vigilance she had to encounter.

The footsteps had ceased from the passages, and sleep, seemed like rain, to have fallen on the just and the unjust—the keepers and their prisoners. Cunningham seeing Rose preparing to take her departure, begged her, in the most abject manner, before she went, to release him from his frightful position.

'No, no,' she obstinately replied to his supplications, 'ye shall hang in *effigy*, to be seen and scorned by your own people; but one mercy I'll do you; if you'll hold your tongue, I'll not let out, while the war lasts—while the war lasts, remember, that you were strung up there. by a d—n *nigger*—a nigger *woman*!"

It appeared that Cunningham was glad to accept this very small mercy, by the report that afterwards prevailed, that he only escaped a fitting end through the forbearance of Mr. Herbert Linwood,

Rose passed unmolested through the passage and the outer door, which, being locked on the inside, and the key in the wards, opposed no obstacle to her retreat. The sentinel in the yard saw and recognised her; but not being the same who was on guard when the first Dromeo passed, he merely inferred that Rose had been permitted to remain longer than usual;—and kindly opening the gate, he responded civilly to her civil "good-night."

MAINE.

The growing importance of the State of Maine is exciting the attention of capitalists and large investments, in mills and lands have been made which promise a rich return of profit Formerly the tract of country now embraced by the State of Maine was considered a bleak and barren corner of the western continent unfit for cultivation, and of little value except as a link in the chain which holds the world together—now it is considered a fairy land, flowing with milk and honey, and holding out inducements for settlement and investment unequalled in any other part of the United States. With this fact before us the inquiry irresistably suggests itself to the mind, to what cause is this sudden change in public sentiment attributable—has the climate of Maine softened—has its soil fertilized? The true answer to the inquiry is not to be found in changes of this character; but in the developement of its almost inexhaustible sources of wealth.

In addition to a soil richly productive, it embraces most of the timber lands on which New England, the middle States and the West Indias must hereafter depend for their supply. The forests of pine, spruce, hemlock or tamarack, and beech, birch, maple and other hard woods are extensive, and at present inexhaustible. The facilities for its transportation to tide water are also great. The interior of Maine is chequered with lakes and running streams,forming the head waters of its rivers, of which the Penobscot, Kennebec, St. Croix and Androscoggin are the principal. These lakes and streams intersecting each other afford water transportation from all parts of the State.

The Penobscot is the longest river in the State. Its whole length from its sources to Fort Point, is supposed to be about 200 miles. Its sources are a great number of streams which issue from ponds, swamps and springs, above and below the 46th parallel of latitude, and spread the whole width of the State. It has two principal branches, the eastern and western, whose sources are more than one hundred miles from each other. The branches unite and form the main river 95 miles above its entrance into the ocean. The western branch rises in the highlands north of the Kennebec, east of the Chaudiere and south of the St.—John. The two main streams of the eastern branch rise about 50 or 60 miles from their heads to its union with the great western branch. The principal tributaries of the Penobscot are the Matawamkeag, Sabas cobegan, Medunkaunk, Madamiscondus, Piscataqui, Passadumkeag, Kenduskeag, &c., which water an extensive tract of country. At the head of tide water, sixty miles from the Atlantic, and thirty from the head of Penobscot bay, is the city of Bangor, which is the natural centre and must be the great depot of its productions and mart of its exchange.

The Kennebec, from its sources to its union with the Androscoggin at Merry-Meeting is about 170 miles in length. It is formed by the union of two streams called the North Branch and Dead river. North Branch is the outlet of Moosehead lake which is the largest body of fresh Water in New England, being thirty-six miles in length from north to south. The sources of the upper streams leading into it, are within twenty rods of the head waters of the Penobscot. It also receives Moose river from the west, which rises in the highlands. Dead river rises among the boundary highlands nine miles from the northwest corner of the State, and near the head waters of the streams which run nort. into the Chaudiere. The branches unite at a place called "*The Forks*," about 50 miles above the village of Norridgewock. The river then bends its way gradually through a fine country till it empties into Merry-Meeting bay, the common receptacle of the Kennebec and Androscoggin, and thence forming the ancient Sadahock, empties its united waters into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Androscoggin rises in the northwest section of the State, and, after running a meandering course of about 160 mile, falls into Merry-Meeting bay. It receives in its coure several tributary streams, the principal of which are the Magalloway, Wild river, The Little Androscoggin and Little Dead river. The St. Croix or Schoodic river is the dividing line between Maine and the United States and the Province of New Brunswick. Its head is seven miles above the lakes at the *Eastern Monument*, and it empties into Passamaquoddy bay. At the head of tide are towns of Calais on the American and St. Andrews on the English side. Besides these rivers there are several others which intersect the State in all directions.—Among them are the Saco, the Piscataquy which forms the western boundary, and the head waters of the St. John are in the highlands, which divide Maine from Canada, and the principal branch runs 150 miles in Maine and thence passes into New Brunswick, and empties its waters into the bay of Fundy.

These rivers afford facilities for the transportation of lumber unequalled in any part of the western continent. Besides lumber, there are inexhaustible quarries of granite of the best quality, both as it respects beauty and durability.—Some of these are already opened, and others and opening, and new ones are almost daily discovered. There are also quarries of marble and lime stone, and strong indications of coal—some deposits of which have already been found. This extensive tract of county is fast settling—villages are springing up in all directions and a dense population of agriculturists manufacturers and mechanics will soon be found in what was a few years since considered the wilds of Maine.

Lumber is the great staple conformity of the State. The quantity manufactured is astonishing. Boards are assorted into four quantities, and number from 1 to 4.—The present prices at Bangor are No. 1, $23 per thousand—No. 2, $20—No. 3, $13—No. 4, $8.—Shingles are of two qualities, Nos. 1 and 2.—The present price of the former is $4, and the latter $3 50. Freight on boards to Boston is $2 per thousand—to Providence $3—to Connecticut river or New York $3 50. Freight on shingles to Boston 25 cents—Providence 33 cents—New York 42 cents. The price of lumber on the stump is from $3 to $4 per thousand, and the expense for sawing and rafting about the same.

It has been erroneously supposed by some that the rapid increase of population and rising prosperity of Maine, is attributable to the extensive speculations which have for a year or two past, been made in new lands. It is true, speculations have been great—men who were not worth their hundred, are now worth their thousand—tens of thousands, and their hundreds of thousands, but it has added nothing to the intrinsic value of the lands, they have bought and sold. The whole truth about it is the value of the timber lands have not, and will not, for years be fully developed. When these lands were first brought into market, they were considered of little value, and consequently they were sold at low prices. As their value, "for operation," as they term getting off the timber, became more and more known, they advanced in price, and are still advancing. Lands are now in market at $10 and $12 an acre, which are actually worth from $20 to $30, taking as the rate of estimate nothing but the pine timber which are upon them, and leaving the land and the large quantities of all other kinds of valuable timber entirely out of the account. Many a lover of money is regretting that he has neglected making his fortune in Maine lands, but he may dry up his tears, for the field is still open before him. Money invested at this time in good timbered lands is as secure as in any bank stock in New England, and at their present prices cannot fail of yielding a return of twenty-five, fifty and in some instances of one hundred per cent profit. The speculation in Maine lands is not mere humbug, or moon shine—it is a regular business transaction, and as easily stated in a profit and loss account as any transaction whatever. If you ever think of making your fortune in buying Eastern lands, let us give you a hint which will be of service to you—*be more careful about the quantity of timber and the facilities for getting it off than the price of the land.* Poor lands are always sold for more than they are worth, and good lands for much less than their intrinsic value.—From the prices of stumpage, sawing, rafting, and freighting which we have given, it is very easy to ascertain what a tract of land is worth, having upon it a given quantity of lumber.—The quantity is ascertained by explorers, who go on the land and report from actual survey and observation, and men of character for integrity and faithfulness may be employed to do this part of the business, in whose statements full confidence may be placed.

Hartford Review.

From the American Magazine.

The Child should be Early Taught.

Education of children should be commenced at an early age: We speak of both moral and literary. But the mode and the kind of education are most important. The mind or the capacity of a child is discovered at a very early period. It has perception, and discernment, it notices and observes, usually long before the time its parents undertake to instruct or to form it. We soon discover that it has mind and affections. Should not the business of informing the one and directing the other, then, be early commenced! As to the moral feelings, it is generally true that they are early regarded, and that efforts are made to regulate them. And this is one great part, an essential part, of education. But is it duly considered and attended to by parents? It requires attention, judgment, patience, good temper, equanimity; and how few are faithful in these respects? We are impatient, inattentive, variable, passionate; and therefore it is that our children are not duly controlled, directed and governed. We govern too much, or too little; it is a trouble to watch our children, and to instruct, to restrain or to encourage; and we leave it to others, or it is wholly neglected. If parents are not faithful,the child will be perverse, insubordinate, petulant, or positively bad. And whose is the fault? We may attempt to excuse ourselves, by the plea of business, or of the bad disposition of the child. But it is a poor apology. The child has not a bad nature—it is not born wicked; it becomes so, through the strength of its passions, its inexperience, its mistakes, and the want of parential discipline and care. Where then does the blame attach? Let us think of this. There is a great responsibility. We cannot throw it off. The directions of religion and our own experience will enable us to do much, if we are not culpably negligent, in forming the dispositions and habits of our children aright It is much the same, in their intellectual culture. They are capable of learning much when quite young. Frequent occasions occur for giving them useful information. They have curiosity, at an early age. Let it be indulged and gratified: gratified, by answers to their questions, and explanations of what to them is mysterious. But here also, they must not be kept constantly at their books, or required to burden their memories with a variety which cannot profit, because it is not understood. Compulsion should not be used with very young children, in giving them knowledge, or making them study. They should be allured to it, or led to study voluntarily, by exciting their curiosity, or incidentally informing them of the benifits and pleasures of knowledge. It should not be so much a matter of restraint as of choice; and be represented as a privilege and a blessing. This may be done in various ways.

All this, we are aware, is common place.—But what can we justly expect new on this subject? What need are hints or suggestions of what has been found to be useful and important? Those who have the blessing of children, have also a deep responsibility. And to the well-disposed, it is not an irksome task or unpleasent duty, but a pleasure, to witness and to assist in the developement of the intellect and the heart of innocent youth. For useful information and human knowledge, there are now most abundant facilities. But the effections cannot be directly improved by these, as commonly applied. A parent's attention and care necessary in this department. This source of good and evil does not receive its character from the schools and colleges. The love of a parent, of a judicious and conscientious parent only is equal to the task of directing and teaching here. And it cannot be shown too early too constantly, nor with too much discrimination

MR. VAN BUREN.

We are now able to lay before our readers, in Mr. Van Buren's own words, the opinions he entertains respecting the course of the abolitionists and the propriety agitating the subject which has lately created so much excitement throughout the country. The following letter was written in answer to one from a gentleman in Augusta, (Georgia,) calling upon him for an expression of his opinions relative to the Slave question. Like the communications which we have before had from him, it is perfectly explicit—exhibiting nothing of that "non-committal disposition" which the opposition so often lay to his charge.—Jeffersonian.

OWASCO, Sept. 10, 1835.

My Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 22d ult. met me at this place, on my return from the Falls, and I loose no time in replying to that part of it which relates to the continued attempt to prejudice my friends as well as myself, in the estimation of the South in respect to the Slave Question.

It is deeply to be regretted that there should be found on the part of any, inducements sufficiently strong to increase an excitement, already so alarming, by a resort to imputations, in the truth of which no ingenuous mind can place the slightest confidence. The allegations which attribute to me views and opinions that are so justly obnoxious to the slaveholding States, are made in the face of the most explicit declarations on my part, denying all authority on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in the matter—against the propriety of agitating the question in the District of Columbia, and in the absence of a single fact, giving the least countenance to the unfounded imputations. I should poorly requite the candor with which I have hitherto been treated by the great mass of my fellow-citizens at the South, where I do allow myself to apprehend that those who would otherwise be disposed to give me their confidence, could under such circumstances, suffer me to be prejudiced in their opinion, by the unsupported assertions of my enemies however recklessly or vehemently persisted in. Were these fabrications therefore designed to affect me only I should not hesitate to leave the matter as it stands, to the spontaneous action of my countrymen. But when it is intended to reach, in this way, those who honor me with their friendship, I do not feel myself at liberty, to withhold any correction that may, by possibility, be useful to them.—With this view I send you the enclosed proceedings of the citizens of Albany upon the subject, and authorize you to say, that I concur fully in the sentiments they advance. I was absent from the city at the time the meeting was held but took an early occasion to advise its call and to encourage the attempt to make it, what it has been, a meeting of the people, without reference to their sentiments on any other subject than that which was discussed before it. Connected with its proceedings are to be found the names of our principal State officers, Executive and Judicial, including the Governor of our State, with an army of private citizens which, for personal worth and weight of character, has never to my knowledge been excelled at any previous meeting.

It would be presumption in me to add any assurances of my own, as to the sincerity with which the sentiments they expressed are entertained, or of their disposition to make them effectual upon the important subject to which they relate.

May we not, then, hope that the proofs of an affectionate and just spirit towards the rights and interests of the South, which have been brought out by this hitherto threatening excitement, will have the effect in future, to remove all unfounded impressions, and to put an end to every feeling and prejudice inconsistent with the principles upon which the Union was founded?

Earnestly cherishing this pleasing anticipation, I am, dear sir, very truly, your friend and ob't servt. M. VAN BUREN.

A Neat Old Lady.—A story is told of an old lady in the Ancient Dominion who was so very neat that she rubbed her floor with sand until she fell through into the cellar, and broke her leg, which caused her death.—*Post.*

From the Boston Centinel.

Mr. Adams's Letter.

The letter to Dutee J. Pearce, meets with the universal reprobration of all high-minded men. That Mr. Adams should take occasion at this period or at any other time, to utter such bitter denunciations against Mr. Burges, and the party who sacrificed so much to support him in times past, is truly astonishing. While talking about Mr. Burges's 'open electioneering speeches,' it would have been well if he had remembered the palpable electioneering manifesto, which he issund just on the eve of the election in 1828, when he was a principal candidate against Jackson; in that famous manifesto, he undertook to denounce and vilify New England, for the purpose af attracting favor in the Southern States, and he received his own just reward for his pains by an inglorious defeat.

The Federalists are *unmasking each other* without mercy, Is it not a little too much for the Centinel to throw Mr. Adams's famous letter, in the fall of 1828, in his teeth *now*, after that paper and its allies exhausted all their ingenuity in defending it, at the time, and mourned in all the 'sad variety of woe,' over the 'inglorious defeat' of Mr. Adams, which it now designates as a 'just reward' for his '*electioneering* efforts."

Our readers cannot fail to be reminded of the daily abuse heaped upon the Executive by the Federal party on the wicked pretence that he has franked to his intimate friends certain public documents and newspapers, containing a defence of his administration. This, they call *electioneering*, and are struck with a pious horror, at this evidence of the corruption of the National Administration. It now appears that these pure souls have been all along sustaining an administration, under the auspices of John Q. Adams, the greatest of whose sins, they now declare, was writing 'a palpable electioneering manifesto,' villifying New England, for the purpose of attracting favor in the Southern States! Fine fellows, these, to talk about Andrew Jackson's electioneering for his successor! Whenever this charge is heard, let the question be put home to the assailant, 'what authority have you to abuse others for electioneering, when you have defended all the acts of an administration, whose overthrow you now attribute to its *palpable* electioneering manifestoes?'

The Webster Dinner—again.—We have as yet seen no official account of the proceedings at the dinner given Mr. Webster by the whigs of this city: nor indeed has any thing like a skeleton of his speech, or the sentiments given at the table been published, that we have seen. How is this? The 'godlike, is put off with very little ceremony, not to call such treatment pointed rudeness. Had we been an eye and ear witness, we should not hesitate to publish the gist of that important affair, if not the details. The dinner must have been eaten, the wine drunk, and a speech made, for the appointed dinner hour, many whigs were seen bending their course towards the Bangor House, and at five o'clock there was a curious, gaping assembly about the doors. In our quiet nook, we also hear a *report*, but could not distinctly make out whether it was the discharge of cannon or the uncorking of champaigne bottles, or the voice of a 'godlike' orator and the cheerings of the multitude; but probably it was the mingling of all these sounds together. We regret to state it, but when the steamboat left on Tuesday morning with the New England candidate for the Presidency on board, not more than half a dozen voices were raised to give him a parting salute. It is said there can no longer be any doubt that Bangor will give her vote to Daniel Webster for the next President.

The Eastern Argus asks if Sam Upton was present at the dinner? Most certainly, he played Sancho's part throughout, his presence could not have been dispensed with on no occasion. [Bangor Republican.]

Excommunication.

The Globe has prescribed the New York Post, for alleged heresies, some of which are recommendations to the favorable attention some of our contemporaries in Maine. The Ellsworth Radical and Augusta Age yet have as much charity for that paper as for the Globe. The New Hampshire Patriot, we believe, sides in favor of the course pursued by the editors of the Globe. We do not understand the merits of the case well enough to make up our opinion, as by some means we do not exchange with the Post, although valuable extracts from it have occasionally found their way into our columes through the medium of other papers. We like "toeing the mark" where principle is concerned as well as any one, but admire independence in an editor of any party; and will not tamely sit by and see him imposed upon. The general reputation of the Post heretofore, so far as we know any thing about it, has been as far as that of any other paper of our party; but if it has committed sins worthy of death, let the sentence be pronounced and executed, and we shall say amen. The Republican party neither want nor will suffer traitors and spies to remain in their ranks; neither on the other hand will they suffer any of their faithful servants and allies to be scourged without reason. The Post may have erred, sinned, and what paper has not? but if the charge brought against it is only that of being *too Democratic*, it has our warmest sympathies, let who will speak against it. In this we do not condemn the course taken by the Globe, and only ask for light—and an exchange with the Post, that we may form our opinion from knowledge, not upon hearsay.—Bangor Rep.

Another Great Rail Road Project We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that it is in contemplation in that city to connect New Orleans with the Gulf of California on the Pacific by a rail road to run through Texas, via Natchitoches and Nacogdoches and the gorge of the Rocky Mountains. It is computed, that by extending the contemplated rail road from New Orleany to Natchez and thence to Richmond, there would be a continuous rail road of 1600 miles frow New Orleans to New York, which would be travelled in four days! Should the rail road to California be effected, steam ships would communicate from the latter to China, Persia, or the East Indies and thus not only cut up the East India Shipping of the Norther States, but render the projected route across the isthmus of Panama, unnecessary.—Such a short and direct route to the Pacific, would also neutralize the efforts of the British Government to open a route through the Mediterranean, the Euphrates, river, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.—N. Y. Star.

☞The sale of the valuable lots at the *Phillips Place*, Boston, took place in that city on Wednesday. The amount of sales was $443,945, or 135,234 feet of land at an average of $3,28 per foot. The average cost, it is stated, was $2 50. There were 64 house lots. The highest price given was $7 25 per foot, the lowest $2 45.

☞Perry the man who was supposed to have been murdered in Penobscot a short time since, is alive and well. He passed through this county last week on his return from Boston, where, we understand, he says he found himself, without any knowledge whatever of the manner in which he got there. His head and body were somewhat bruised, but he could not give any account of the time or place at which it was done. Perry when seen in this County, was going to his father's residence. Having learned that his father had gone to Bangor for the purpose of settling up his business, he has written to him and also to the Mayor of the city apprizing them of his situation.

There is some mystery about this business, which will probably be cleared up in a short time.—Skowhegan Sentinel.

The Comet may now be distinctly seen by those who will take the trouble to look, before the moon is up, somewhere near *Ursa Major*, or as it is sometimes called, "*the dipper.*"

Skowhegan Sentinel.

As it should be. The Bangor Whig says—"Early in the approaching session of Congress, Col. Benton will move the *expunging* of Mr. Clay's resolution censuring the President of the U. States for removing the public deposits; *and we are inclined to believe that he will accomplish his object.*" We are happy to agree with the Whig on this point, that that disgraceful and highly obnoxious resolution will be expunged early in the next Congress. Those who were instrumental in placing it on record have yet a fearful account to render to the American people, whose will was disregarded and feelings outraged by such arbitrary and reckless abuse of power. But our particular design in alluding to the subject now, is, to note the honest confession here *made* that the Jackson party have the power to carry a party vote in the Senate. The people demand that one of its first acts shall be to erase that odious passage inscribed upon the Senate's records by party malignity in face and eyes of an outraged public. If he lives, Benton will sooner or later carry through that just and desirable measure.

Editorial Change. We learn from the Whig of Friday, that *S. S. Southworth*, Esq. has been the established Editor of that paper since the 20th Sept. By this announcement we infer that Mr. Upton's connection with that press has altogether ceased which its readers will not regret. The new editor holds a ready pen and is obviously familiar with the ways and means of discharging an editor's duties to the satisfaction of his readers, We welcome him to Penobscot, not as a political friend, but we trust as a high minded opponent who will not disgrace honorable vocation, nor bolt from reason and fair argument to invective and personal abuse. We congratulate the readers of the Whig upon the auspicious change, and ourselves upon the prospect of having a liberal, able and worthy opponent with whom we may carry on contest for principles, without breading personal quarrels.—Bangor Rep.

From the N. H. Patriot.

Several of the federal editors in this State are in great tribulation, because a week or two since we took occation to express our confidence in the overwhelming triumph of democracy at the next Presidential election. However we may commiserate their grief in feeling conscious, as they must from the almost positive evidence afforded by the recent demonstrations of popular sentiment, that our expectations will be realized; we assure them that did we not believe our anticipations well founded, we should tremble for the security and continuance of our republican institutions. When the time shall arrive that in a government emphatically of the people, their candidates, selected after due deliberation by their own voice as were Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson, shall fail of being elected by their sufferages, we may well despair of the republic. The very idea is an absurdity too gross ever to be seriously entertained, and it is only resorted to by the federal scribblers, in order to sustain the almost annihilated hopes of their partizans. They know well enough, that in an organized contest for the ascendency in this country, the democratic cause always has and always must prevail.—They are not ignorant that old John Adams was chosen President prior to the regular organization of parties, through a scenes of gratitude for his revolutionary services, and in the full belief that he would administer affairs upon republican principles—and they need not be remined of his fate after proving recreant to those principls. The base and intriguing manner, in which his son secured the Executive Chair, is also familiar to their recollection—and they cannot yet have forgot ten the burst of general indignation by which he was hurled from his seat to give place to the present incumbent, whom the votes of the people had clearly designated as their choice. These things are all graven on their memory, as with the diamond's point—they are rationally convinced that such must always be the result with a virtuous, intelligent and discerning people—and yet with a baseness equalled only by the utter hopeless of their blighted and gloomy prospects, they are endeavoring to deceive their readers into the strange fancy that federalism has a tolerable chance of success in the approaching canvass. For proof that all such imagination is totally and palpably false and visionary, let only reference be made to files of federal papers pending the two last Presidential campaigns, and their columns will be found to exhibit precisely the same sentiments, expressed in similarly vain and inflated boastings of the to them favorable issue of each of those contests.

If the worthy editor of the Belfast Journal, has set Mr. Webster down for a thorough going "*democrat*," he would have done him nothing more than even and exact justice. He is a democrat in the original meaning of the term.

Bangor Whig.

This is news to us, and probably will be to Mr. Webster, if it should ever meet his eye.—We should be thankful if the maker of this assertion would add a little explanation, and tell us what is necessary to constitute an "original democrat" in his opinion, and what particular acts of Mr. Webster's life entitle him to the appellation. Perhaps the editor of the Whig Would denominate the Hartford Convention a democratic body, and its supporters the advocates of democratic measures—in that case we can account for his calling Mr. Webster a democrat, but upon no other grounds.

[Boston Post.

☞The effect produced upon the whigs by Mr. Adams's letter shows how extremely hard it is to be "twined upon facts." If Mr. Adams had confined himself to one or two particular acts of the whig party, they would have got over it easily—but when he came to give them a full length portrait divested of all extraneous covering, it was more than they could bear. We have no doubt the whigs are sincere believers in the doctrine that "the truth should not be spoken at all times."—Post.

The election in Pennsylvania took place yesterday for State officers As the democrats are divided, it is not improbable that Ramer the Bank candidate will be chosen Governor. A majority of the Legislature will be Democratic and Van Buren and Johnson will receive the electoral vote of the State.

An election for four members of Congress to fill vacancies took place in Georgia on Monday 5th inst. They are chosen by general ticket. The Democratic candidates are expected to be chosen.

The general election in New Jersey was yesterday and to-day. This also is a democratic State.

Liberia papers to the 31st July, inclusive, have been received at Norfolk. They bring us the melancholy intelligence that a frontier settlement of the Colony called Port Cresson, which has been conducted upon Quaker principles in respect to preparations for defence, was attacked by a native Tribe on the night of June 10th, and about twenty-four of the inhabitants massacred! As it was expected the neighboring settlement at Edina would also be attacked a corps of volunteers was sent up from Monrovia to aid in protecting it. Furthermore, the Colony had issued a conditional Declaration of war against the hostile chief. There is no doubt of the Colony being able to put down any native force which can be brought against it. The ship Indiana arrived at Liberia from Savannah, on the 20th of August, with emigrants; all well.

From the Boston Transcript, of Thursday evening.

The Revolution at Para.

The Essex Register of this morning, contains a copy of a letter from Capt. Macausland, of the British brig of war Cruiser, to a friend of his in Pennsylvania, giving an account of the horrible revolution at Para, Brazil, on the 14th Aug. some notice of which has been already before our readers. It appears that the city was attacked and carried by a miscellaneous multitude of the most savage and ferocious people of color, mulattoes and Indians, amounting to about 4000 men, armed with muskets, axes, knives, bows and arrows, &c. In their brutal excesses they spared neither age nor sex; a great many citizens fled for refuge to the Cathedral—this, however, was no sanctuary against the insurgents, who got possession of it. They dragged their unhappy victims from the altar, and murdered them in the streets without remorse! Their great object was plunder, and the principle design the extermination of the white inhabitants.

On the 23d August, the whole city was abandoned by such of the white population as were wretched survivors of the most horrible and fiendlike massacre. Thousands fled to the ships and boats upon the river. The ships and vessels of war were crowded with wounded and hapless refugees, most of them escaped without a change of linen or property of any kind, whilst the revolutionary banner, crimsoned with human blood was displayed upon the towers of Para

A notable ruffian and a convicted murderer, named Edouardo Nequeira Angelme, was installed as President of this Democracy of ruffians, whom the Almighty, in his inscrutable dispensations, has permitted for a time to triumph over order, humanity and religion,

Our advices from the city are to the 14th ult brought by the Wm. Penn, Capt. Appleton arrived at Salem. He reports that some day, after the ships of war and merchant vessels had retreated to the Bay of St. Antonio, permission was granted by the Brazilian Commodore to H. B. M. sloop of war Race Horse, Sir James Everard Home, commander, to proceed to the city, taking under convoy the English and American merchant vessels, with the view of recovering some of the property left behind; after two days, they were allowed by the Indians to land, and succeeded in saving some valuable goods; heavy articles they were not allowed to take, particularly provisions, and such was the danger that they could not protract the time to save further; and on their leaving, were honored with a parting salute, the guns loaded with balls.

The city was not thoroughly sacked—the whites were still pursued, and killed wherever found—the streets were still encumbered with the murdered bodies—and the most horrid and barbarous assassinations continued in all quarters. The William Penn came out under convoy of the Racehorse, in company with all the merchant vessels in the river, excepting two—the George and Caroline—which were chartered by the legal government to carry the distressed fugitives to Camata, to prevent a want of food among themselves.

The Indians were in possession of the river and also the Salines, the pilot stations, and would seize any vessel they could take, that had powder, or any thing they wanted.

Later From England.

By the Packet ship Brittannia, Capt Waite, and ship Louisa, Capt. Wood, London papers to August 31st, inclusive, and Liverpool to Sept. 1st. have been received at N. York. The accounts from France and Spain are not so late as before received.

The Municipal Corporation Bill, one of the bones of contention between the two Houses of the British Parliment, was adopted by the Lords with amendments, Aug. 28th, Yeas 64, Noes 5.

Constantinople, August 5. On the 30th ult. another Turkish frigate sailed, and the day before yesterday several more transports went off with troops to be landed at Salonica. A ship of 96 guns and a frigate are cruising about in the Sea of Marmora, and it appears almost decided that ere long the Capudan Pacha will go out with several heavy ships, to take command of the whole navy, which will, probably, then consist of 2 3-deckers, 3 ships of 96 guns, 1 or 2 of 74, 12 frigates, with corvetts brigs, and some smaller craft. Certain it is that every preparation has already been made for the absence of that high officer, and Namilk Pacha, late Ambassador in England, is to be his *locum tenens*; indeed, Namik is already installed in his new office, which is one of great honor and trust. It is possible it may be in contemplation that Tahir Pacha, rallying round him all his heavy ships, and carrying with him the needful land troops, shall make a bold attack upon Egypt. Such a plan has been more than once discussed in Council, and I should not be surprised had it really been determined upon.

Londos, Aug 31. By advices from Greece, of the 11th ult. we learn that the affairs of that country still continues to be in a very unprosperous state. The finances are miserably deficient—the Government incapable of commanding respect or preserving order—and the Bavarian and Greek troops evincing their mutual animosity repeated collision.—What has become of the loan for which England is a guarantee we know not. This state of things is highly favorable to the ulterior views of Russia, who will, no doubt, before a long time elapses, come forward in the kindliest manner to take Greece under her 'protection.'

The panic respecting the cholera continues to increase in Italy. The disease in making considerable ravages in Sardinia. The King, who is at Ramizzi, has issued a decree, prohibiting all persons in office from quitting Turin, stating that when the cholera reaches that city he will return to it.

From the N. H. Patriot.

The Methodists.

Perhaps there is no class of the christian community whose influence has been more extensively felt on the moral condition of the country than that of the travelling Clergymen of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church. Itinerating from one circuit and State to another, they bring the various parts of the country to a knowledge of the people in other sections; in this way the young novitiate is soon initiated into his calling and avails himself of the practice and knowledge of his more experienced predecessor. As there are no class of any profession who impart more useful instruction than these men of humble pretensions, so there are none who better or more rapidity improve themselves. We have often been surprised, on the return of some of these young ministers after an absence of years, to witness how much they have done for themselves in manners, and in the more substantial elements of useful knowledge—how fast they have advanced in a ready utterance, in method of discourse—in fine, in whatever pertains to finished extemporaneous pulpit oratory.

Thus viewing the usefulness of a class of men who certainly have little of this world's goods or gains to tempt them, we have witnessed with deep regret the attempts that have been made and are now making to sow dissention among the preachers and followers of the Methodist faith on the subject of slavery. This denomination at all times has been the peculiar friend of the sable race; the moral condition of the slaves and free people of color has been essentially benefitted by the teachers of this denomination. Many colored men have by them been instructed and prepared to become teachers themselves. With this denomination there has always been a strong sympathy for the condition of the slaves; and to the efforts of its followers in the United States may be attributed the ameliorated condition of the colored race throughout the region of slavery.—Such being the relation in which the Methodists stand towards the blacks it is not surprising that those who live in States where slavery does not exist should enlist zealously in the cause of emancipation.

But events are daily developing which must impress the whole christian community of New England with a conviction that efforts, which are made *here* for the immediate emancipation of the Southern slaves, can but result in making their condition much worse than it now is. A more conclusive or a more beautiful argument on this subject could not be presented than that which is contained in the following pastoral letter from two of the Methodist Bishops. If every Methodist in New England be not already convinced—if he has not already seen that the efforts of sending abolition newspapers and tracts into the slave holding States tends to alarm the whole community to which they are sent and to rivet more strongly the chains of slavery—if he will not listen to the appeals of the slaves themselves, to be relieved from the suspicions which such friendship throws around them;—will he not hearken to the expostulations of the two venerated heads of their own church, *Hedding* and *Emory*, men, whose distinguished talents, piety and devotedness to the cause of Christianity, have elevated them to the station they occupy—who have travelled every section of the United States, and who know much more of the condition of the colored race, than he can know himself.

Mr. Cobbett's starting in the World.

At eleven years of age my employment was clipping of box edgings and weeding of flowers in the garden of the bishop of Winchester, at the castle of Farnham, my native town. I had always been fond of beautiful gardens; and a gardener, who had just come from the king's gardens, at Kew, gave such a description of them as made me instantly resolve to work in these gardens. The next morning without saying a word to any one, off I set, with no clothes except those upon my back, and with thirteen halfpence in my pocket. I found that I must go to Richmond; and I accordingly went on from place to place, inquiring my way thither. A long day (it was in June) brought me to Richmond in the afternoon. Two-pennyworth of bread and cheese and a pennyworth of small beer, which I had on the road, and one halfpenny that I lost some how or other, I had once more in my pocket. With this for my whole fortune, I was trudging through Richmond, in my blue smock-frock, and my red garters tied under my knees, when, starring about me my eye fell upon a little book, in a bookseller's window, on the outside of which was written:

'Tale of a Tub; price 3d.' The title was so odd, that my curiosity was excited. I had the threepence, but then, I could have no supper. In I went; and got the little book, which I was so impatient to read, that I got over into a field, at the upper end of Kew garden, where there stood a hay-stack. On the shady side of this, I sat down to read. The book was so different from any thing that I had ever read before; it was something so new to my mind, though I could not at all understand some of it, it delighted me beyond description; and it produced what I have always considered a sort of birth of intellect. I read on till it was dark, without any thought about supper or bed.—When I could see no longer, I put my little book in my pocket, and tumbled down by the side of the stack, where I slept till the birds in Kew gardens waked me in the morning; when off I started to Kew, reading my little book. The singularity of my dress, the simplicity of my manner, my confident and lively air, and, doubtless, his own compassion besides, induced the gardener, who was a Scotsman, I remember, to give me victuals and find me lodging, and set me to work. And it was during the the period that I was at Kew, that the present king and two of his brothers laughed at the oddness of my dress, while I was sweeping the grass plat round the foot of the Pagoda. The gardener, seeing me fond of books, lent me some gardening books, to read; but these I could not relish after my Tale of a Tub, which I carried about with me wherever I went, and when I, at about twenty years old, lost in a box that fell overboard in the bay of Fundy, in North America, the loss gave me greater pain than I have ever felt at losing thousands of pounds.—This circumstance, trifling as it was, and childish as it may seem to relate it, has always endeared the recollection of Kew to me. [Cobbett's Register.]

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, will be the first man on the floor of the House, on the 1st day of the Session. Two hours before the House is called to order, he will be found in his seat, reading the Boston Daily Advertiser.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 20, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

The Supreme Judicial Court commenced its Session in this place on Tuesday last. The Docket was unusually large for this County, insomuch that the whole of it was not despatched last week. The pauper case between Canton and Hartford was disposed of by a verdict in favor of the former town. Up to the present time, but three cases have been committed to the Jury and only one verdict been returned. In the other two cases the Jury did not agree. Only one criminal trial has been had, that of Small who was indicted as accessory to King, who was found guilty by the Jury last fall on an indictment for burglary. King has since died while a motion was pending for a new trial. In Small's case the Jury were out five hours and not being able to agree, were discharged. There was but one bill found by the Grand Jury, and that against Allen, mentioned in a former number of our paper as having been committed for a theft committed at Buckfield. No bill was found against against Proctor who was committed at the same time and for the same offence with Allen. Allen has not yet been tried, but will be before the adjournment of the Court.

Our readers will perceive that the evil, of which there has heretofore been much complaint in this County, of the disagreement of the Jury, still continues to be a subject of vexation and delay. We censure no one, nor would we wish Jurors to sacrifice their deliberate convictions to the opinions of a majority, but certain it is that if a case is to be tried over three or four times before a verdict can be obtained, the party prevailing must in most cases be a losser, and the party defeated will often be ruined.

Littell's Museum.

We have received the October number of this work, to the merits of which we before have repeatedly called the attention of our readers. Every succeeding number confirms the favorable opinion that we have heretofore expressed, and enables us still more confidentally to assure our readers that it is highly worthy of their perusal and patronage.

American Magazine.

We refer our readers to the prospectus of the 2d Vol. of this work which will be found in another part of our paper, for some account of the character and design of this periodical. It receives and deserves an extensive patronage. It contains much valuable instruction, clothed in an interesting and attractive dress. The engravings with which the work abounds are valuable from their character and execution. There are few if any periodical publications within our knowledge better conducted for the instruction and improvement of a rising family than this.

At present there is a great dearth of political news, and our readers must wait with patience, until the whigs shall have fixed upon a candidate for the presidency, or until the approaching session of Congress, for much of interest in that way. In the mean time we shall endeavor to improve the opportunity that is thus afforded us, to fill our paper with that which is as useful & instructive if not so exciting as the gladiatorial contests of politicians.

By an article in the Belfast paper it appears that they consider the Route from that place to Quebec by far the most favorable of any that has yet been explored for a Rail Road. We should prefer one through this County if practicable, but we are not so selfish as to be sorry for the good fortune of others, if they can find a better chance than is here offered. There are rumors that other feelings than those arising from an honest desire to find the best route in this State have been permitted to have an influence in this matter.

It has been proposed in the Legislature of Massachusetts to abolish the Bar Rules and laws regulating the admission of Attorneys to practice in the Courts of that State, and to admit all persons indiscriminately to practice. It is strongly opposed by some of the older members of the bar, and we have not yet learned whether it is likely to be successful

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

Public Praise and Thanksgiving.

The season has returned, when in accordance with the venerated usage of our fathers we have been annually convened as a people, 'to offer the sacrifice of Thanksgiving and to call upon the name of the Lord.' The present year finds us still the objects of his paternal care, and in circumstances peculiarly adapted to call forth our gratitude for the past, and to awaken a sense of our dependence for the future. It becomes us then to entertain grateful recollections of the divine goodness, and since we have shared in common the bounties of Providence, to present our common tribute of praise and to make public acknowledgement of his mercies.

I do therefore with the advice and consent of the Council appoint *Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November next,* to be observed throughout the State as a day of PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING, and do recommend to ministers and people of all the various religious denominations, to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship and engage in exercises, appropriate to this solemn and delightful occasion.

Let us bless the Lord for the unwontoned prosperity of our State;—for the general health that has prevailed among our citizens, while some parts of our land have been wasted with distressing sickness; and for the plentiful provision made for our wants in the productions of the earth.

Let us remember his goodness in preserving our country from the evils of a foreign war, and in maintaining domestic tranquility within our own borders.

Let us be grateful for the continuance of our free institutions, which secure to us enjoyment of our civil rights and religious privileges, and for the prosperous condition of the great interests of our country.

Above all let our hearts expand with gratitude for the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, and that the precious invitations and promises of the Gospel are still continued to us.

For these and all his manifold blessings, "let us enter into the gates of the Lord with Thanksgiving, and into his Courts with praise.'

But while we rejoice in the munificence of our Creator, let us be humbled at the recollection of our unworthiness and make penitent confession of our sins.

Let us unitedly seek forgivness in the name of the great Mediator, and present our fervent petition at the throne of grace, that the coming year like the past may abound with testimonials of divine goodness and forbearance.

Let us make intercession for our country, and pray for the preservation of our liberties, for the perpetuity of our Union, and for the removal of those crimes existing in the community which threaten the destruction of our republican institutions.

Let us pray that the blessings of education may be more generally diffused through our land, that the knowledge of divine truth may scatter the mists of error and delusion, and that the borders of our Zion may be greatly enlarged.

Let us pray that the blessings we enjoy may be extended to all the nations of the earth, that the glorious light of the gospel of Christ may soon dispel the darkness of heathenism, and that the whole family of man may become the willing subjects of the Prince of Peace.

And the people of this State are requested to suspend such labor and recreation, as are inconsistent with the solemn services of the day.

Given at the Council Chamber in Augusta, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and in the sixtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ASAPH R. NICHOLS, *Secretary of State.*

Antediluvian Birds.

Professor Hitchcock of Amherst College has lately been lecturing at Northampton, Mass. on the subject of certain prodigious *Turky tracks,* found impressed on the slate and other stones, in the vicinity of that town, and at other places near the banks of the Connecticut river. These tracks made strides of more than 5 feet, and fifteen inches is the length of the *longest toe!* From an anology with other aquatic birds, of which this is supposed to have been a species, it is conjectured that the maker of these impressions must have had its head elevated not less than 20 feet! The Northampton Courier remarks: "The theory is, that the slate and red sand-stone, where these tracks have been discovered, were once soft mud. That these birds in wading about for food, left the impress of their feet, which mud was finally transformed into stone. This belief is strengthened by the fact, that on the sand-banks by the river side, the foot-steps of aquatic birds of the present day are distinctly visible." N. H. Patriot.

Geo. W. Pierce, Esq. of this city has been appointed Reporter, of Decisions of the Judicial Court, of this State—vice Hon John Fairfield, resigned.—Argus.

The Hon. William S. Archer, for many years a member of Congress, from Virginia, and who is by the way one of the most courtly men in the world, is about making the tour of Europe.

The Hon. Frank Granger, who it was once said had swallowed an anti-mason six feet long tail foremost, will make his appearance at Washington as a M. C. on the 1st of Dec.

A wag, speaking of the embarkation of troops said,—"Notwithstanding many of them leave blooming wives behind, they go away in *transports.*"

MARRIED.

In Augusta, by Rev. Mr. Drew, Mr. Moses Fogg to Miss Louisa Richardson, both of Winthrop.

In Westbrook, Mr. John Crockett of Portland, to Miss Lucy Stevens.

In Hallowell, Mr. George W. White to Miss Sarah J Foyo.

DIED.

In Winthrop, a child of Mr. Sewall Stanley, of Levant, 4 months.

At Andover, Capt. Stephen Abott, 55.

At Roxbury, Mr Nathaniel Tilleston, 72.

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction (if not previously disposed of) on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, a FARM, situated in the easterly part of Hartford 1 1-2 mile from Brettun's Mills, containing 100 acres of good land, one low House 28 by 38 ft., one Barn 30 by 45 ft. and Shed with other out buildings. The said Farm contains a good quantity of tillage and wood land, fences in good repair, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of Hay.—Also 15 to 20 tons of good Hay, 75 bushels of Wheat, 30 bushels of Corn, 30 bushels of Oats and Peas, 300 bushels Potatoes; 19 head of horned Cattle, one likely 3 year old Colt, 1 8 year old Horse; Farming tools, House furniture, &c. &c.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH MASON.

Hartford, Sept. 16, 1835. 3w10

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this

OFFICE

NEW CHEAP

STORE

At South Paris,

CYRUS THAYER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the store at *Paris Cape,* lately occupied by Mr. James Longley where he intends to keep constantly for sale a general assortment of English, French, and American dry **GOODS.** He has just received and is now opening 15 packages of desirable dry Goods, consisting in part as follows:

English, French, and American *Broad Cloths,* in various grades of Black, Blue, Brown, Blue-Black, Wine, Rifle, and Bottle Green, Olive, Purple, Coffee Brown, Clarets, and Adilade.

Cassimeres,

Blue, Black, Drab, Oxford and Steel Mixt & fancy do. do, Black and Blue single milled, ribbed, &c. &c.

Satinetts,

Blue, black, ribbed, mixt, drab, &c.

Buckskins,

Black, blue, brown, drab, ribbed, mixt, &c.

Contings,

Black, blue, russet-brown, mulbury, clarat, drab, and brown.

LYON SKINS, &c.

Silks,

Blue, black, & blue-black Gro de swiss, col'd poult de soie do., Gro de Nap do. Sinshaw do. light silks, fig'd and plain, ribbed and changeable.

Flaurences,

Striped, plaid, &c.—Pongee, silk sirge, &c.—Ladies' and Gents. hose.—Colored and white *GLOVES,* kid, beaver, deer skin, &c.

Ginghams,

Striped, plaid, plain and check.—Silk and cotton cravats, and pocket hdkfs.—Table cloths, crash diapers, cambric, muslin, linen cambric, linen, shirting & sheeting bleached & unbleached

French and English *MERINOES,* Black, Brown, clarats, olive, blue, crimson, green, coffee, brown, &c.

Camblets.

Brown, blue, black and claret imitation camblets. Goats' hair do. Silk do. Fig'd, Salisbury flannel, cartoon & merino SHAWLS. Red, white, fancy and bl'k Thibet SHAWLS and HDKFS. Fancy do. Rich fig'd Cashmere do. Raw Silk do. Plaid do. and a variety of fancy hdkfs. and shawls appropriate for the season.

Silk *SCARFS* and Bonnet Silks of various colors, fig'd and plain.

Calicoes,

English, French, and American, of various figures, colors, qualities and prices.

Laces,

Bobinett, Grecian, Laces Footing, Edging, &c.

Vestings;

Black satin, & blue-black, black, changeable, clarat, & brown silk Velvet.

Satin, black, & blue-bl'k SARSINETT; Orange, straw, pink, salmon, light blue, cinnamon, &c.

India rubber Suspenders, Ticking, Batting, Wicking, Warp Yarn, Cotton Thread, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, &c. &c.

=ALSO=

Ladies' and Misses' Prunello and Kid Slips. Likewise, Gents Silk and Fur HATS. W. I. Goods. Crockery and Hard Ware, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, all of which the subscriber offers to the public for examination, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash or in exchange for lumber and produce, as can be obtained elsewhere.—Purchasers will do well to call and examing the above assortment before purchasing.

P. S. All the above articles are new goods and will be warrantdd perfect.

Oct. 8, 1835. 3m 10

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at the dwelling house of Erastus P. Poor in Andover, in said county, on Wednesday the eleventh day of November next, at one o'clock p. m., so much of the real estate of Jonathan Stevens late of Andover, in the county of Essex, Mass. deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred dollars, if so much there be.

Said real estate consists of five undivided rights of land lying in said Andover, to be drawn on the following first division lots No. 4, No. 5, No. 7, on the west side of Ellis river; No. 6. on Y Range and No. 22 in the crotch of the river, four other second division lots, No. 4, 4 Range east side of said river and No. 2, 3 Range east side, No. 10, 3 Range and No. 15, 2 Range west side of said river, all wild land. *For a more particular description of the land and for the terms of payment apply to James Stevens of Andover.* JOHN PETERS, Administrator

Oct. 13, 1835. 10

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Friday the 20th day of November next, at the dwelling house of Dennis Hayes, Innholder, in Oxford, in said county, at 12 o clock at noon,—*All* the right in equity of redemption, which Oliver Perkins, of said Oxford, has to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Oxford, viz:—*A* certain parcel of land, being Lot No. 5, in the 5th Range and all of said lot, excepting what was sold to John P. Wells—and all that part of lot No. 5, in the 4th Range, which is on the west side of the town road that passes Henry Holbrooks house (formerly belonging to said John P. Wells) and lying in said Oxford, containing one hundred acres more or less.

Also, one other piece of land lying in said Oxford, being lot No. 3, in the 6th Range and 4th Division, according to the new Survey, containing sixty acres, more or less; the same being subject to the Mortgage Deed of the said Oliver Perkins to Samuel Haven and John Foster, to secure the payment of $364 and interest from August, 1834.

Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

October 20th, 1835. 3w10

☞CAUTION.☜

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand given by us to Greenville Child of Hartford, in May last, for the sum of Seventy Five Dollars, payable in six months then next; as we have never received any consideration therefor, and shall not pay the same.

SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
CHARLES ANDREWS.

Paris, Oct. 10, 1835. 3w10

Collector's Notice,---Porter.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident owners & proprietors of lands in the town of Porter, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collestor of said Porter for the year 1835, in their respective sums following, viz:

Owners Names	Range,	No. of Lots,	No. of Acres,	Value	Tax,	Deficient Highway,	Total,
				$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Unknown,	A	16	100	150	3,15		3,15
do	A	17	100	100	2,10	4,87	6,97
do	A	18	100	75	1,57	2,92	4,49
do	A	19	100	100	2,10	3,90	6,00
do	A	20	25	25	,42		,42
do	B	19	40	40	,84		,84
do	D	19	135	150	3,15		3,15
do	E	16	100	150	3,15		3,15
do	E	17	60	60	1,26	2,34	3,60
do	G	5	95	95	1,99		1,99
do	G	3	50	75	1,57		1,57
do	G	2	50	50	1,05	1,95	3,00
do	G	4	100	100	2,10		2,10
do	G	7	70	50	1,05		1,05
do	C	18	100	100	2,10		3,10
do	C	19	100	150	3,15		3,15

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the *Twenty-Fifth day of February next* 1836, so much of said lands as will discharge the same will then be sold at public Auction at the store of John Higgins, Esq. in said town of Porter, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on said day.

JOHN TAYLOR, Collector of Porter for 1835.

Porter, October 10, 1835. 3w10*

Hats, Hats,

SILK and NAPT HATS for sale cheap by HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1835.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

VOL. XX.

Published by the Boston Bewick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assidnity; and with a constant desire to fufil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive,—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2,) charged for it in advance.

☞All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B None need apply without satisfactory references

☞The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835. 10

J. H. WARDWELL,

HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods, (a large stock) including *Buffaloes, Fur & Seal Caps; Collars, Ladie's Neck Ties, Capes, &c. &c.*

Rumford Corner, Oct. 12, 1835. 6w9

Consumption!

DR. RELFE'S ASTHAMATIC PILLS,

HAVE from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing *Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood. Chillness and Shiverings that proceede Fevers & Lung Complaints generally!* become one of the most popular Medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure!

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and, give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

☞"Although, (says a person speaking of these Pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthamatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds *nothing gives her the relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do!*—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which *aged people,* as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, and essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

☞A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES'

Eye-Water!

FOR *sore* or *inflamed Eyes*—nothing known gives such *immediate and comfortable relief.* On recent sore eyes, the affect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceedingly bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation *the best preparation for these complaints* they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by S CROCKETT & Co. Paris, & SMITH & BENNETT, &WM. E. GOODNOW Norway-Village who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] 65poy

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

Sandwich, October, 1835. 1\$ ro tf10

New Fall Goods.

HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village.

HAVE just received from Boston, a *prime assortment* of **NEW GOODS,** which will be sold at very low prices, among which are

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, and Green

BROADCLOTHS.

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light

CASSIMERES;

some of which are very elegant.

SATINETTS from 4-6 to 8s.

ALSO,—2 pieces of *DRAB LIONSKIN.*
2 do *GREEN PETERSHAM.*

—LIKEWISE,—

A prime assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH

Merinos,

of the most fashionable shades;—and a large assortment of selected **PRINTS,** from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cts.

ALSO,—Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 21, 1835.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS WARE HOUSE,

At Store and chambers No. 26, Middle-street.

GEORGE F. KENDALL

Has for Sale,

25 BALES Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS: 20 do WARP YARNS, assorted.
10 Bales *WADDING;*
20 do *BATTING;*
5 do Suffolk and Portland *DRILLINGS;*
5 Cases Bleach'd *SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS;*
25 Pieces Cotton *FLANNEL;*
50 do Green and Red do;
20 do *KERSEYS;*
10 do Lion *SKINS* and *DUFFILLS;*
100 do 6-4 English *MERINOES;*
100 do 3-4 *MERINOES* and *CIRCASSIANS;*

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, VESTINGS, LINENS, DIAPERS CALICOES, CRASHES, Linen and Cotton THREADS, BANDANNAS, & CHOPPAS, Cotton Flagg HDKF'S Fancy SHAWLS, & HDKF'S, LUSTRING, GAUZE, and SATTIN RIBBONS, BL'K and COL'D GRO DE NAP, GRO DE SWISS, POULT DE SOI, and Sarsnett SILKS, together with a great variety of other goods suitable for the coming season, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

Portland, Sept. 12, 1835. 2m 6

CHARLES CUSHMAN & CO.

Corner of Plumb and Middle Streets,

Portland,

Have on hand and keep constantly for Sale, a large and extensive assortment of

ENGLISH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Light and Dark *Vestings, Hunter's Cloths,* Drab and Mixt *Kerseys,* Drab and Brown *Petershams,* Blue and Brown *Lyon Skins, Duffils* and *Satinetts, Paddings, Buckrams,* Mole Skin *Cassimeres,* Red, Green, and Brown *Serges,* Red, White, and Green *Flannels,* Blue, Black, & Brown *Camblets,* Black, White, and Mixed *Worsted,* Silk and Cotton *Velvets,* 150 pieces London *Calicoes,* 250 pieces American *Calicoes,* 100 pieces Colored *Cambrics,* Corded and Check *Cambrics,* Cambrics and Cambric *Muslins,* Figured Swiss and Book *Muslins,* Linen, Linen *Cambrics,* Linen and Linen Cambric *Handkerchiefs,* Imitation Linen Cambric *Hdkfs.* Bobbinett *Laces* and *Edgings* Kid and Beaver *Gloves,* Black and White Silk *Gloves,* Woolen, Worsted and Cotton *Hosiery,* Sewing *Silk* and Crape *Shawls.*

MERINOS.

200 pieces 6-4 and 3-4 English *Merinos,* Scotch and Tartan *Plaids,* Rob Roy *Plaids,* Figured *Flannels,* Figured *Ruttinetts,* Rouen *Cassimeres,* Russia *Diapers,* Bird's eye figures; 7 and 8-4 Damask Table Cloths, London mixt *Pins,* Tickings, Batting, Yarn, &c. &c.

SILKS.

Stout Black Gro de Swiss *Silk.* Blue do. do. Gro de Nap and Poult de Soye do, Turk *Satins,* Satin Levantines—*Synchaws, Sarsnetts,* Merino *Shawls,* Travelling *Baskets, Table Covers,* Buck *Mittins.*

100 pairs from 6-4 to 12-4 London Rose *Blankets,* 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Red and Black Merino *Shawls,* Flag and Pongee *Handkerchiefs,* Bandanna do.—Twist, Tapes, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Cottons, Linen Threads, Sewing Silks, Bleached Cottons, Brown Cottons, Drillings, &c. &c. ☞*Together with almost every article in the* Dry Goods line, *wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash.*

N. B. Fulled Cloths, Woolen Yark, Cotton & Wool Cloth, taken in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 24. 2m7

Boston and Bangor Steam NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

For the Steamers

BANGOR & INDEPENDENCE.

Steam Packet BANGOR,

CAPT. SAMUEL H HOWES, MASTER,

WILL, after this date, leave Boston for Portland and Bangor, every FRIDAY at 7 P. M.; will leave Portland for Bangor every SATURDAY at 6 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave Bangor TUESDAYS at 7 A. M. and Portland WEDNESDAYS at 7 A. M.

The Steamer INDEPENDENCE,

CAPT. THOS. HOWES,

Will leave Boston every MONDAY at 5 P. M. and Portland every TUESDAY at 6 A. M for Bangor.

RETURNING,

Will leave Bangor FRIDAYS at 6 A. M. and Portland SATURDAYS at 7 A. M.

The above arrangement has been made in consequence of a satisfactory understanding with the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company.

E. R. MUDGE, *Agent.*

Sept. 2, 1835.

Particular Notice.

LOST, between the residence of Austin Partridge and Cyprian Stevens, in this town, on or about the 20th of August last, a BALL and SOCKETT belonging to a Compass Staff; whoever will return the same to this Office shall be suitably rewarded.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, as an Apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good steady habits, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1835. tf3

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.

ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.

Norway Village, August 25, 1835.

From the Boston Centinel.

Mr. Adams's Letter.

The letter to Dutee J. Pearce, meets with the universal reprobration of all high-minded men. That Mr. Adams should take occasion at this period or at any other time, to utter such bitter denunciations against Mr. Burges, and the party who sacrificed so much to support him in times past, is truly astonishing. While talking about Mr. Burges's 'open electioneering speeches,' it would have been well if he had remembered the palpable electioneering manifesto, which he issund just on the eve of the election in 1828, when he was a principal candidate against Jackson; in that famous manifesto, he undertook to denounce and vilify New England, for the purpose af attracting favor in the Southern States, and he received his own just reward for his pains by an inglorious defeat.

The Federalists are *unmasking each other* without mercy, Is it not a little too much for the Centinel to throw Mr. Adams's famous letter, in the fall of 1828, in his teeth *now*, after that paper and its allies exhausted all their ingenuity in defending it, at the time, and mourned in all the 'sad variety of woe,' over the 'inglorious defeat' of Mr. Adams, which it now designates as a 'just reward' for his '*electioneering* efforts."

Our readers cannot fail to be reminded of the daily abuse heaped upon the Executive by the Federal party on the wicked pretence that he has franked to his intimate friends certain public documents and newspapers, containing a defence of his administration. This, they call *electioneering*, and are struck with a pious horror, at this evidence of the corruption of the National Administration. It now appears that these pure souls have been all along sustaining an administration, under the auspices of John Q. Adams, the greatest of whose sins, they now declare, was writing 'a palpable electioneering manifesto,' villifying New England, for the purpose of attracting favor in the Southern States! Fine fellows, these, to talk about Andrew Jackson's electioneering for his successor! Whenever this charge is heard, let the question be put home to the assailant, 'what authority have you to abuse others for electioneering, when you have defended all the acts of an administration, whose overthrow you now attribute to its *palpable* electioneering manifestoes?'

The Webster Dinner—again.—We have as yet seen no official account of the proceedings at the dinner given Mr. Webster by the whigs of this city: nor indeed has any thing like a skeleton of his speech, or the sentiments given at the table been published, that we have seen. How is this? The 'godlike' is put off with very little ceremony, not to call such treatment pointed rudeness. Had we been an eye and ear witness, we should not hesitate to publish the gist of that important affair, if not the details. The dinner must have been eaten, the wine drunk, and a speech made, for the appointed dinner hour, many whigs were seen bending their course towards the Bangor House, and at five o'clock there was a curious, gaping assembly about the doors. In our quiet nook, we also hear a *report*, but could not distinctly make out whether it was the discharge of cannon or the uncorking of champaigne bottles, or the voice of a 'godlike' orator and the cheerings of the multitude; but probably it was the mingling of all these sounds together. We regret to state it, but when the steamboat left on Tuesday morning with the New England candidate for the Presidency on board, not more than half a dozen voices were raised to give him a parting salute. It is said there can no longer be any doubt that Bangor will give her vote to Daniel Webster for the next President.

The Eastern Argus asks if Sam Upton was present at the dinner? Most certainly, he played Sancho's part throughout, his presence could not have been dispensed with on no occasion. [Bangor Republican.]

Excommunication.

The Globe has prescribed the New York Post, for alleged heresies, some of which are recommendations to the favorable attention some of our contemporaries in Maine. The Ellsworth Radical and Augusta Age yet have as much charity for that paper as for the Globe. The New Hampshire Patriot, we believe, sides in favor of the course pursued by the editors of the Globe. We do not understand the merits of the case well enough to make up our opinion, as by some means we do not exchange with the Post, although valuable extracts from it have occasionally found their way into our columns through the medium of other papers. We like "toeing the mark" where principle is concerned as well as any one, but admire independence in an editor of any party; and will not tamely sit by and see him imposed upon. The general reputation of the Post heretofore, so far as we know any thing about it, has been as far as that of any other paper of our party; but if it has committed sins worthy of death, let the sentence be pronounced and executed, and we shall say amen. The Republican party neither want nor will suffer traitors and spies to remain in their ranks; neither on the other hand will they suffer any of their faithful servants and allies to be scourged without reason. The Post may have erred, sinned, and what paper has not? but if the charge brought against it is only that of being *too Democratic*, it has our warmest sympathies, let who will speak against it. In this we do not condemn the course taken by the Globe, and only ask for light—and an exchange with the Post, that we may form our opinion from knowledge, not upon hearsay.—Bangor Rep.

Another Great Rail Road Project We learn from the New Orleans Bee, that it is in contemplation in that city to connect New Orleans with the Gulf of California on the Pacific by a rail road to run through Texas, via Natchitoches and Nacogdoches and the gorge of the Rocky Mountains. It is computed, that by extending the contemplated rail road from New Orleany to Natchez and thence to Richmond, there would be a continuous rail road of 1600 miles frow New Orleans to New York, which would be travelled in four days! Should the rail road to California be effected, steam ships would communicate from the latter to China, Persia, or the East Indies and thus not only cut up the East India Shipping of the Norther States, but render the projected route across the isthmus of Panama, unnecessary.—Such a short and direct route to the Pacific, would also neutralize the efforts of the British Government to open a route through the Mediterranean, the Euphrates, river, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.—N. Y. Star.

☞The sale of the valuable lots at the *Phillips Place*, Boston, took place in that city on Wednesday. The amount of sales was $43,945, or 135,234 feet of land at an average of $3,28 per foot. The average cost, it is stated, was $2 50. There were 64 house lots. The highest price given was $7 25 per foot, the lowest $2 45.

☞Perry the man who was supposed to have been murdered in Penobscot a short time since, is alive and well. He passed through this county last week on his return from Boston, where, we understand, he says he found himself, without any knowledge whatever of the manner in which he got there. His head and body were somewhat bruised, but he could not give any account of the time or place at which it was done. Perry when seen in this County, was going to his father's residence. Having learned that his father had gone to Bangor for the porpose of settling up his business, he has written to him and also to the Mayor of the city apprizing them of his situation.

There is some mystery about this business, which will probably be cleared up in a short time.—Skowhegan Sentinel.

The Comet may now be distinctly seen by those who will take the trouble to look, before the moon is up, somewhere near *Ursa Major*, or as it is sometimes called, "*the dipper.*"

Skowhegan Sentinel.

As it should be. The Bangor Whig says—"Early in the approaching session of Congress, Col. Benton will move the *expunging* of Mr. Clay's resolution censuring the President of the U. States for removing the public deposits; *and we are inclined to believe that he will accomplish his object.*" We are happy to agree with the Whig on this point, that that disgraceful and highly obnoxious resolution will be expunged early in the next Congress. Those who were instrumental in placing it on record have yet a fearful account to render to the American people, whose will was disregarded and feelings outraged by such arbitrary and reckless abuse of power. But our particular design in alluding to this subject now, is, to note the honest confession here made that the Jackson party have the power to carry a party vote in the next Senate. The people demand that one of its first acts shall be to erase that odious passage inscribed upon the Senate's records by party malignity in face and eyes of an indignant public. If he lives, Benton will sooner or later carry through that just and desirable measure.

Editorial Change. We learn from the Whig of Friday, that *S. S. Southworth*, Esq. has been the established Editor of that paper since the 20th Sept. By this announcement we infer that Mr. Upton's connection with that press has altogether ceased, which its readers will not regret. The new editor holds a ready pen and is obviously familiar with the ways and means of discharging an editor's duties to the satisfaction of his readers, We welcome him to Penobscot, not as a political friend, but we trust as a high minded opponent who will not disgrace honorable vocation, nor bolt from reason and fair argument to invective and personal abuse. We congratulate the readers of the Whig upon the auspicious change, and ourselves upon the prospect of having a liberal, able and worthy opponent with whom we may carry on contest for principles, without breading personal quarrels.—Bangor Rep.

From the N. H. Patriot.

Several of the federal editors in this State are in great tribulation. because a week or two since we took occation to express our confidence in the overwhelming triumph of democracy at the next Presidential election. However we may commiserate their grief in feeling conscious, as they must from the almost positive evidence afforded by the recent demonstrations of popular sentiment, that our expectations will be realized; we assure them that did we not believe our anticipations well founded, we should tremble for the security and continuance of our republican institutions. When the time shall arrive that in a government emphatically of the people, their candidates, selected after due deliberation by their own voice as were Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson, shall fail of being elected by their sufferages, we may well despair of the republic. The very idea is an absurdity too gross ever to be seriously entertained, and it is only resorted to by the federal scribblers, in order to sustain the almost annihilated hopes of their partizans. They know well enough, that in an organized contest for the ascendency in this country, the democratic cause always has and always must prevail.—They are not ignorant that old John Adams was chosen President prior to the regular organization of parties, through a scenes of gratitude for his revolutionary services, and in the full belief that he would administer affairs upon republican principles—and they need not be remined of his fate after proving recreant to those principls. The base and intriguing manner, in which his son secured the Executive Chair, is also familiar to their recollection—and they cannot yet have forgot ten the burst of general indignation by which he was hurled from his seat to give place to the present incumbent, whom the votes of the people had clearly designated as their choice. These things are all graven on their memory, as with the diamond's point—they are rationally convinced that such must always be the result with a virtuous, intelligent and discerning people—and yet with a baseness equalled only by the utter hopeless of their blighted and gloomy prospects, they are endeavoring to deceive their readers into the strange fancy that federalism has a tolerable chance of success in the approaching canvass. For proof that all such imagination is totally and palpably false and visionary, let only reference be made to files of federal papers pending the two last Presidential campaigns, and their columns will be found to exhibit precisely the same sentiments, expressed in similarly vain and inflated boastings of the to them favorable issue of each of those contests.

If the worthy editor of the Belfast Journal, has set Mr. Webster down for a thorough going "*democrat*," he would have done him nothing more than even and exact justice. He is a democrat in the original meaning of the term.

Bangor Whig.

This is news to us, and probably will be to Mr. Webster, if it should ever meet his eye.—We should be thankful if the maker of this assertion would add a little explanation, and tell us what is necessary to constitute an "original democrat" in his opinion, and what particular acts of Mr. Webster's life entitle him to the appellation. Perhaps the editor of the Whig Would denominate the Hartford Convention a democratic body, and its supporters the advocates of democratic measures—in that case we can account for his calling Mr. Webster a democrat, but upon no other grounds.

[Boston Post.

☞The effect produced upon the whigs by Mr. Adams's letter shows how extremely hard it is to be "twitted upon facts." If Mr. Adams had confined himself to one or two particular acts of the whig party, they would have got over it easily—but when he came to give them a full length portrait divested of all extraneous covering, it was more than they could bear. We have no doubt the whigs are sincere beleivers in the doctrine that "the truth should not be spoken at all times."—Post.

The election in Pennsylvania took place yesterday for State officers As the democrats are divided, it is not improbable that Ritner the Bank candidate will be chosen Governor. A majority of the Legislature will be Democratic and Van Buren and Johnson will receive the electoral vote of the State.

An election for four members of Congress to fill vacancies took place in Georgia on Monday 5th inst. They are chosen by general ticket. The Democratic candidates are expected to be chosen.

The general election in New Jersey was yesterday and to-day. This also is a democratic State.

Liberia papers to the 31st July, inclusive, have been received at Norfolk. They bring us the melancholy intelligence that a frontier settlement of the Colony called Port Cressen, which has been conducted upon Quaker principles in respect to preparations for defence, was attacked by a native Tribe on the night of June 10th, and about twenty-four of the inhabitants massacred! As it was expected the neighboring settlement at Edina would also be attacked a corps of volunteers was sent up from Monrovia to aid in protecting it. Furthermore, the Colony had issued a conditional Declaration of war against the hostile chief. There is no doubt of the Colony being able to put down any native force which can be brought against it. The ship Indiana arrived at Liberia from Savannah, on the 20th of August, with emigrants; all well.

From the Boston Transcript, of Thursday evening.

The Revolution at Para.

The Essex Register of this morning, contains a copy of a letter from Capt. Macausland, of the British brig of war Cruiser, to a friend of his in Pennsylvania, giving an account of the horrible revolution at Para, Brazil, on the 14th Aug. some notice of which has been already before our readers. It appears that the city was attacked and carried by a miscellaneous multitude of the most savage and ferocious people of color, mulattoes and Indians, amounting to about 4000 men, armed with muskets, axes, knives, bows and arrows, &c. In their brutal excesses they spared neither age nor sex; a great many citizens fled for refuge to the Cathedral—this, however, was no sanctuary against the insurgents, who got possession of it. They dragged their unhappy victims from the altar, and murdered them in the streets without remorse! Their great object was plunder, and the principle design the extermination of the white inhabitants.

On the 23d August, the whole city was abandoned by such of the white population as were wretched survivors of the most horrible and fiendlike massacre. Thousands fled to the ships and boats upon the river. The ships and vessels of war were crowded with wounded and hapless refugees, most of them escaped without a change of linen or property of any kind, whilst the revolutionary banner, crimsoned with human blood was displayed upon the towers of Para

A notable ruffian and a convicted murderer, named Edouardo Nogueira Augelme, was installed as President of this Democracy of ruffians, whom the Almighty, in his inscrutable dispensations, has permitted for a time to triumph over order, humanity and religion,

Our advices from the city are to the 14th ult brought by the Wm. Penn, Capt. Appleton arrived at Salem. He reports that some day, after the ships of war and merchant vessels had retreated to the Bay of St. Antonio, permission was granted by the Brazilian Commodore to H. B. M. sloop of war Race Horse, Sir James Everard Home, commander, to proceed to the city, taking under convoy the English and American merchant vessels, with the view of recovering some of the property left behind; after two days, they were allowed by the Indians to land, and succeeded in saving some valuable goods; heavy articles they were not allowed to take, particularly provisions, and such was the danger that they could not protract the time to save further; and on their leaving, were honored with a parting salute, the guns loaded with balls.

The city was not thoroughly sacked—the whites were still pursued, and killed wherever found—the streets were still encumbered with the murdered bodies—and the most horrid and barbarous assassinations continued in all quarters. The William Penn came out under convoy of the Racehorse, in company with all the merchant vessels in the river, excepting two—the George and Caroline—which were chartered by the legal government to carry the distressed fugitives to Camata, to prevent a want of food among themselves.

The Indians were in possession of the river and also the Salines, the pilot stations, and would seize any vessel they could take, that had powder, or any thing they wanted.

Later From England.

By the Packet ship Britannia, Capt Waite, and ship Louisa, Capt. Wood, London papers to August 31st, inclusive, and Liverpool to Sept. 1st. have been received at N. York. The accounts from France and Spain are not so late as before received.

The Municipal Corporation Bill, one of the bones of contention between the two Houses of the British Parliment, was adopted by the Lords with amendments, Aug. 28th, Yeas 64, Noes 5.

Constantinople, August 5. On the 30th ult. another Turkish frigate sailed, and the day before yesterday several more transports went off with troops to be landed at Salonica. A ship of 96 guns and a frigate are cruising about in the Sea of Marmora, and it appears almost decided that ere long the Capudan Pacha will go out with several heavy ships, to take command of the whole navy, which will, probably, then consist of 2 3-deckers, 3 ships of 96 guns, 1 or 2 of 74, 13 frigates, with corvetts brigs, and some smaller craft. Certain it is that every preparation has already been made for the absense of that high officer, and Namik Pacha, late Ambassador in England, is to be his *locum tenens*; indeed, Namik is already installed in his new office, which is one of great honor and trust. It is possible it may be in contemplation that Tahir Pecha, rallying round him all his heavy ships, and carrying with him the needful land troops, shall make a bold attack upon Egypt. Such a plan has been more than once discussed in Council, and I should not be surprised had it really been determined upon.

London, Aug 31. By advices from Greece, of the 11th ult. we learn that the affairs of that country still continues to be in a very unprosperous state. The finances are miserably deficient—the Government incapable of commanding respect or preserving order—and the Bavarian and Greek troops evincing their mutual animosity repeated collision.—What has become of the loan for which England is a guarantee we know not. This state of things is highly favorable to the ulterior views of Russia, who will, no doubt, before a long time elapses, come forward in the kindliest manner to take Greece under her 'protection.'

The panic respecting the cholera continues to increase in Italy. The disease in making considerable ravages in Sardinia. The King, who is at Ramizzi, has issued a decree, prohibiting all persons in office from quitting Turin, stating that when the cholera reaches that city he will return to it.

From the N. H. Patriot.

The Methodists.

Perhaps there is no class of the christian community whose influence has been more extensively felt on the moral condition of the country than that of the travelling Clergymen of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church. Itinerating from one circuit and State to another, they bring the various parts of the country to a knowledge of the people in other sections; in this way the young novitiate is soon initiated into his calling and avails himself of the practice and knowledge of his more experienced predecessor. As there are no class of any profession who impart more useful information than these men of humble pretensions, so there are none who better or more rapidity improve themselves. We have often been surprised, on the return of some of these young ministers after an absence of years, to witness how much they have done for themselves in manners, and in the more substantial elements of useful knowledge—how fast they have advanced in a ready utterance, in method of discourse—in fine, in whatever pertains to finished extemporaneous pulpit oratory.

Thus viewing the usefulness of a class of men who certainly have little of this world's goods or gains to tempt them, we have witnessed with deep regret the attempts that have been made and are now making to sow dissention among the preachers and followers of the Methodist faith on the subject of slavery. This denomination at all times has been the peculiar friend of the sable race; the moral condition of the slaves and free people of color has been essentially benefitted by the teachers of this denomination. Many colored men have by them been instructed and prepared to become teachers themselves. With this denomination there has always been a strong sympathy for the condition of the slaves; and to the efforts of its followers in the United States may be attributed the ameborated condition of the colored race throughout the region of slavery.—Such being the relation in which the Methodists stand towards the blacks it is not surprising that those who live in States where slavery does not exist should enlist zealously in the cause of emancipation.

But events are daily developing which must impress the whole christian community of New England with a conviction that efforts, which are made *here* for the immediate emancipation of the Southern slaves, can but result in making their condition much worse than it now is. A more conclusive or a more beautiful argument on this subject could not be presented than that which is contained in the following pastoral letter from two of the Methodist Bishops. If every Methodist in New England be not already convinced—if he has not already seen that the efforts of sending abolition newspapers and tracts into the slave holding States tends to alarm the whole community to which they are sent and to rivet more strongly the chains of slavery—if he will not listen to the appeals of the slaves themselves, to be relieved from the suspicions which such friendship throws around them;—will he not hearken to the expostulations of the two venerated heads of their own church, *Hedding* and *Emory*, men, whose distinguished talents, piety and devotedness to the cause of Christianity, have elevated them to the station they occupy—who have travelled every section of the United States, and who know much more of the condition of the colored race, than he can know himself.

Mr. Cobbett's starting in the World.

At eleven years of age my employment was clipping of box edgings and weeding of flowers in the garden of the bishop of Winchester, at the castle of Farnham, my native town. I had always been fond of beautiful gardens; and a gardener, who had just come from the king's gardens, at Kew, gave such a description of them as made me instantly resolve to work in these gardens. The next morning without saying a word to any one, off I set, with no clothes except those upon my back, and with thirteen halfpence in my pocket. I found that I must go to Richmond; and I accordingly went on from place to place, inquiring my way thither. A long day (it was in June) brought me to Richmond in the afternoon. Two-penny worth of bread and cheese and a penny worth of small beer, which I had on the road, and one halfpenny that I lost some how or other, left me three pence in my pocket. With this for my whole fortune, I was trudging through Richmond, in my blue smock-frock, and my red garters tied under my knees, when, staring about me my eye fell upon a little book, in a bookseller's window, on the outside of which was written:

'Tale of a Tub; price 3d.' The title was so odd, that my curiosity was excited. I had the threepence, but then, I could have no supper. In I went; and got the little book, which I was so impatient to read, that I got over into a field, at the upper end of Kew garden, where there stood a hay-stack. On the shady side of this, I sat down to read. The book was so different from any thing that I had ever read before; it was something so new to my mind, though I could not at all understand some of it, it delighted me beyond description; and it produced what I have always considered a sort of birth of intellect. I read on till it was dark, without any thought about supper or bed.—When I could see no longer, I put my little book in my pocket, and tumbled down by the side of the stack, where I slept till the birds in Kew gardens waked me in the morning; when off I started to Kew, reading my little book. The singularity of my dress, the simplicity of my manner, my confident and lively air, and, doubtless, his own compassion besides, induced the gardener, who was a Scotsman, I remember, to give me victuals and find me lodging, and set me to work. And it was during the period that I was at Kew, that the present king and two of his brothers laughed at the oddness of my dress, while I was sweeping the grass plat round the foot of the Pagoda. The gardener, seeing me fond of books, lent me some gardening books, to read; but these I could not relish after my Tale of a Tub, which I carried about with me wherever I went, and when I, at about twenty years old, lost in a box that fell overboard in the bay of Fundy, in North America, the loss gave me greater pain than I have ever felt at losing thousands of pounds.—This circumstance, trifling as it was, and childish as it may seem to relate it, has always endeared the recollection of Kew to me. [Cobbett's Register.]

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, will be the first man on the floor of the House, on the 1st day of the Session. Two hours before the House is called to order, he will be found in his seat, reading the Boston Daily Advertiser.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 20, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

The Supreme Judicial Court commenced its Session in this place on Tuesday last. The Docket was unusually large for this County, insomuch that the whole of it was not despatched last week. The pauper case between Canton and Hartford was disposed of by a verdict in favor of the former town. Up to the present time, but three cases have been committed to the Jury and only one verdict been returned. In the other two cases the Jury did not agree. Only one criminal trial has been had, that of Small who was indicted as accessory to King, who was found guilty by the Jury last fall on an indictment for burglary. King has since died while a motion was pending for a new trial. In Small's case the Jury were out five hours and not being able to agree, were discharged. There was but one bill found by the Grand Jury, and that against Allen, mentioned in a former number of our paper as having been committed for a theft committed at Buckfield. No bill was found against against Proctor who was committed at the same time and for the same offence with Allen. Allen has not yet been tried, but will be before the adjournment of the Court.

Our readers will perceive that the evil, of which there has heretofore been much complaint in this County, of the disagreement of the Jury, still continues to be a subject of vexation and delay. We censure no one, nor would we wish Jurors to sacrifice their deliberate convictions to the opinions of a majority, but certain it is that if a case is to be tried over three or four times before a verdict can be obtained, the party prevailing must in most cases be a losser, and the party defeated will often be ruined.

Littell's Museum.

We have received the October number of this work, to the merits of which we before have repeatedly called the attention of our readers. Every succeeding number confirms the favorable opinion that we have heretofore expressed, and enables us still more confidentially to assure our readers that it is highly worthy of their perusal and patronage.

American Magazine.

We refer our readers to the prospectus of the 2d Vol. of this work which will be found in another part of our paper, for some account of the character and design of this periodical. It receives and deserves an extensive patronage. It contains much valuable instruction, clothed in an interesting and attractive dress. The engravings with which the work abounds are valuable from their character and execution. There are few if any periodical publications within our knowledge better conducted for the instruction and improvement of a rising family than this.

At present there is a great dearth of political news, and our readers must wait with patience, until the whigs shall have fixed upon a candidate for the presidency, or until the approaching session of Congress, for much of interest in that way. In the mean time we shall endeavor to improve the opportunity that is thus afforded us, to fill our paper with that which is as useful & instructive if not so exciting as the gladiatorial contests of politicians.

By an article in the Bathst paper it appears that they consider the Route from that place to Quebec by far the most favorable of any that has yet been explored for a Rail Road. We should prefer one through this County if practicable, but we are not so selfish as to be sorry for the good fortune of others, if they can find a better chance than is here offered. There are rumors that other feelings than those arising from an honest desire to find the best route in this State have been permitted to have an influence in this matter.

It has been proposed in the Legislature of Massachusetts to abolish the Bar Rules and laws regulating the admission of Attorneys to practice in the Courts of that State, and to admit all persons indiscriminately to practice. It is strongly opposed by some of the older members of the bar, and we have not yet learned whether it is likely to be successful

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

Public Praise and Thanksgiving.

The season has returned, when in accordance with the venerated usage of our fathers we have been annually convened as a people, 'to offer the sacrifice of Thanksgiving and to call upon the name of the Lord.' The present year finds us still the objects of his paternal care, and in circumstances peculiarly adapted to call forth our gratitude for the past, and to awaken a sense of our dependence for the future. It becomes us then to entertain grateful recollections of the divine goodness, and since we have shared in common the bounties of Providence, to present our common tribute of praise and to make public acknowledgement of his mercies.

I do therefore with the advice and consent of the Council appoint *Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November next*, to be observed throughout the State as a day of PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING, and do recommend to ministers and people of all the various religious denominations, to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship and engage in exercises, appropriate to this solemn and delightful occasion.

Let us bless the Lord for the unwontoned prosperity of our State;—for the general health that has prevailed among our citizens, while some parts of our land have been wasted with distressing sickness; and for the plentiful provision made for our wants in the productions of the earth.

Let us remember his goodness in preserving our country from the evils of a foreign war, and in maintaining domestic tranquility within our own borders.

Let us be grateful for the continuance of our free institutions, which secure to us enjoyment of our civil rights and religious privileges, and for the prosperous condition of the great interests of our country.

Above all let our hearts expand with gratitude for the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, and that the precious invitations and promises of the Gospel are still continued to us.

For these and all his manifold blessings, "let us enter into the gates of the Lord with Thanksgiving, and into his Courts with praise.'

But while we rejoice in the munificence of our Creator, let us be humbled at the recollection of our unworthiness and make penitent confession of our sins.

Let us unitedly seek forgivness in the name of the great Mediator, and present our fervent petition at the throne of grace, that the coming year like the past may abound with testimonials of divine goodness and forbearance.

Let us make intercession for our country, and pray for the preservation of our liberties, for the perpetuity of our Union, and for the removal of those crimes existing in the community which threaten the destruction of our republican institutions.

Let us pray that the blessings of education may be more generally diffused through our land, that the knowledge of divine truth may scatter the mists of error and delusion, and that the borders of our Zion may be greatly enlarged.

Let us pray that the blessings we enjoy may be extended to all the nations of the earth, that the glorious light of the gospel of Christ may soon dispel the darkness of heathenism, and that the whole family of man may become the willing subjects of the Prince of Peace.

And the people of this State are requested to suspend such labor and recreation, as are inconsistent with the solemn services of the day.

Given at the Council Chamber in Augusta, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and in the sixtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ASAPH R. NICHOLS, *Secretary of State.*

Antediluvian Birds.

Professor Hitchcock of Amherst College has lately been lecturing at Northampton, Mass. on the subject of certain prodigious *Turky tracks*, found impressed on the slate and other stones, in the vicinity of that town, and at other places near the banks of the Connecticut river. These tracks made strides of more than 5 feet, and fifteen inches is the length of the *longest toe!* From an anology with other aquatic birds, of which this is supposed to have been a species, it is conjectured that the maker of these impressions must have had its head elevated not less than 20 feet! The Northampton Courier remarks: "The theory is, that the slate and red sand-stone, where these tracks have been discovered, were once soft mud. That these birds in wading about for food, left the impress of their feet, which mud was finally transformed into stone. This belief is strengthened by the fact, that on the sand-banks by the river side, the foot-steps of aquatic birds of the present day are distinctly visible." N. H. Patriot.

Geo. W. Pierce, Esq. of this city has been appointed Reporter, of Decisions of the Judicial Court, of this State—vice Hon John Fairfield, resigned.—Argus.

The Hon. William S. Archer, for many years a member of Congress, from Virginia, and who is by the way one of the most courtly men in the world, is about making the tour of Europe.

The Hon. Frank Granger, who it was once said had swallowed an anti-mason six feet long tail foremost, will make his appearance at Washington as a M. C. on the 1st of Dec.

A wag, speaking of the embarkation of troops said,—"Notwithstanding many of them leave blooming wives behind, they go away in *transports.*"

MARRIED.

In Augusta, by Rev. Mr. Drew, Mr. Moses Fogg to Miss Louisa Richardson, both of Winthrop.

In Westbrook, Mr. John Crockett of Portland, to Miss Lucy Stevens.

In Hallowell, Mr. George W. White to Miss Sarah J Foye.

DIED.

In Winthrop, a child of Mr. Sewall Stanley, of Levant, 4 months.

At Andover, Capt. Stephen Abott, 55.

At Roxbury, Mr Nathaniel Tilleston, 72.

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at Auction (if not previously disposed of) on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, a FARM, situated in the easterly part of Hartford 1 1-2 mile from Brettun's Mills, containing 100 acres of good land, one low House 28 by 38 ft., one Barn 39 by 45 ft. and Shed with other out buildings. The said Farm contains a good quantity of tillage and wood land, fences in good repair, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of Hay.—Also 15 to 20 tons of good Hay, 75 bushels of Wheat, 30 bushels of Corn, 30 bushels of Oats and Peas, 300 bushels Potatoes; 10 head of horned Cattle, one likely 3 year old Colt, 1 8 year old Horse; Farming tools, House furniture, &c. &c.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH MASON.

Hartford, Sept. 16, 1835 3w10

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this *OFFICE*

NEW CHEAP

STORE

At South Paris,

CYRUS THAYER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the store at *Paris Cape*, lately occupied by Mr. James Longley where he intends to keep constantly for sale a general assortment of English, French, and American dry GOODS. He has just received and is now opening 15 packages of desirable dry Goods, consisting in part as follows:

English, French, and American *Broad Cloths*, in various grades of Black, Blue, Brown, Blue-Black, Wine, Rifle, and Bottle Green, Olive, Purple, Coffee Brown, Clarets, and Adilade.

Cassimeres,

Blue, Black, Drab, Oxford and Steel Mixt & fancy do. do., Black and Blue single milled, ribbed, &c &c.

Satinetts,

Blue, black, ribbed, mixt, drab, &c.

Buckskins,

Black, blue, brown, drab, ribbed, mixt, &c.

Coatings,

Black, blue, russet-brown, mulbury, claret, drab, and brown.

LYON SKINS, &c.

Silks,

Blue, black, & blue-black Gro de swiss, col'd poult de soie do., Gro de Nap do. Sinshaw do. light silks, fig'd and plain, ribbed and changeable.

Flaurences,

Striped, plaid, &c.—Pongee, silk sirge, &c.—Ladies' and Gents. hose.—Colored and white *GLOVES*, kid, beaver, deer skin, &c.

Ginghams,

Striped, plaid, plain and check—Silk and cotton cravats, and pocket hdkfs.—Table cloths, crash diapers, cambric, muslin, linen cambric, linen, shirting & sheeting bleached & unbleached

French and English *MERINOES*, Black, Brown, clarats, olive, blue, crimson, green, coffee, brown, &c.

Camblets.

Brown, blue, black and clarat imitation camblets.

Goats' hair do.

Silk do.

Fig'd, Salisbury flannel, cartoon & merino SHAWLS.

Red, white, fancy and bl'k Thibet SHAWLS and HDKFS.

Fancy do.

Rich fig'd Cashmere do.

Raw Silk do.

Plaid do.

and a variety of fancy hdkfs. and shawls appropriate for the season.

Silk *SCARFS* and Bonnet Silks of various colors, fig'd and plain.

Calicoes,

English, French, and American, of various figures, colors, qualities and prices.

Laces,

Bobinett, Grecian, Laces Footing, Edging, &c.

Vestings;

Black satin, & blue-black, black, changeable, clarat, & brown silk Velvet.

Satin, black, & blue-bl'k SARSINETT; Orange, straw, pink, salmon, light blue. cinnamon, &c.

India rubber Suspenders, Ticking, Batting, Wicking, Warp Yarn, Cotton Thread, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Ladies' and Misses' Prunello and Kid Slips. Likewise, Gents Silk and Fur HATS. W. I. Goods, Crockery and Hard Ware, and all other articles usually kept in a country store, all of which the subscriber offers to the public for examination, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and will sell as low for cash or in exchange for lumber and produce, as can be obtained elsewhere.—Purchasers will do well to call and examing the above assortment before purchasing.

P. S. All the above articles are new goods and will be warrantdd perfect.

Oct. 8, 1835. 3m 10

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at the dwelling house of Erastus P. Poor in Andover, in said county, on Wednesday the eleventh day of November next, at one o'clock p. m., so much of the real estate of Jonathan Stevens late of Andover, in the county of Essex, Mass. deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred dollars, if so much there be.

Said real estate consists of five undivided rights of land lying in said Andover, to be drawn on the following first division lots No. 4, No. 5, No. 7, on the west side of Ellis river; No. 6, on Y Range and No. 22 in the crotch of the river, four other second division lots, No 4, 4 Range east side of said river and No. 2, 3 Range east side, No. 10, 3 Range and No. 15, 2 Range west side of said river, all wild land. For a more particular description of the land and for the terms of payment apply to James Stevens of Andover. JOHN PETERS, Administrator

Oct. 13, 1835. 10

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Friday the 20th day of November next, at the dwelling house of Dennis Hayes, Innholder, in Oxford, in said county, at 12 o clock at noon,—All the right in equity of redemption, which Oliver Perkins, of said Oxford, has to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Oxford, viz:—A certain parcel of land, being Lot No. 5, in the 5th Range and all of said lot, excepting what was sold to John P. Wells—and all that part of lot No. 5, in the 4th Range, which is on the west side of the town road that passes Henry Holbrooks house (formerly belonging to said John P. Wells) and lying in said Oxford, containing one hundred acres more or less.

Also, one other piece of land lying in said Oxford, being lot No. 3, in the 6th Range and 4th Division, according to the new Survey, containing sixty acres, more or less; the same being subject to the Mortgage Deed of the said Oliver Perkins to Samuel Haven and John Foster, to secure the payment of $364 and interest from August, 1834.

Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale,

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

October 20th, 1835. 3w10

☞CAUTION.☜

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand given by us to Greenville Child of Hartford, in May last, for the sum of Seventy Five Dollars, payable in six months then next; as we have never received any consideration therefor, and shall not pay the same.

SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
CHARLES ANDREWS.

Paris, Oct. 10, 1835. 3w10

Collector's Notice,---Porter.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident owners & proprietors of lands in the town of Porter, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collestor of said Porter for the year 1835, in their respective sums following, viz:

Owners Names	Range,	No. of Lots,	No. of Acres	Value	Tax,	Deficient Highway,	Total,
				$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Unknown,	A	16	100	150	3,15		3,15
do	A	17	100	100	2,10	4,87	6,97
do	A	18	100	75	1,57	2,92	4,49
do	A	19	100	100	2,10	3,00	6,00
do	A	20	25	25	,42		,42
do	B	19	40	40	,84		,84
do	D	19	135	150	3,15		3,15
do	E	16	100	150	3,15		3,15
do	E	17	60	60	1,26	2,34	3,60
do	G	5	95	95	1,99		1,99
do	G	3	50	75	1,57		1,57
do	G	2	50	50	1,05	1,95	3,00
do	G	4	100	100	2,10		2,10
do	G	7	70	50	1,05		1,05
do	C	18	100	100	2,10		3,10
do	C	19	100	150	3,15		3,15

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the *Twenty-Fifth day of February next* 1836, so much of said lands as will discharge the same will then be sold at public Auction at the store of John Higgins, Esq. in said town of Porter, at ten of the clock in the forenoon on said day.

JOHN TAYLOR, Collector of Porter for 1835.

Porter, October 10, 1835. 3w10*

Hats, Hats,

SILK and NAPT HATS for sale cheep by HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1835

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge,

VOL. II.

Published by the Boston Bewick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assidnity; and with a constant desire to fufil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend "to stick to our text;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study,—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive.—Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of arts, for the benefit of all our friends. As republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish also to be considered of the same family. If we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, ($2,) charged for it in advance.

☞All letters and communications from Agents and others MUST BE POST PAID.

☞Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B None need apply without satisfactory references

☞The postage of this Magazine as established by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835. 10

J. H. WARDWELL,

HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods, (a large stock) including *Buffaloes, Fur & Seal Caps; Collars, Ladie's Neck Ties, Capes, &c. &c.*

Rumford Corner, Oct. 12, 1835. 6w9

Consumption!

DR. RELFE'S ASTHAMATIC PILLS,

HAVE from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing *Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood. Chillness and Shiverings that proceede Fevers & Lung Complaints generally!* become one of the most popular Medicines known,, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure!

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and, give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

☞"Although, (says a person speaking of these Pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthamatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds *nothing gives her the relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do!*—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which *aged people*, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, and essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

☞A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES'

Eye-Water!

FOR *sore* or *inflamed Eyes*—nothing known gives such *immediate and comfortable relief.* On recent sore eyes, the affect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceedingly bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation *the best preparation for these complaints* they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by S CROCKETT & Co. Paris, & SMITH & BENNETT, &WM. E. GOODNOW Norway-Village who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] 65poy

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1$ .rc

Sandwich, October, 1835, tf10

New Fall Goods.

HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village.

HAVE just received from Boston, a *prime assortment* of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, and Green

BROADCLOTHS.

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light

CASSIMERES;

some of which are very elegant.

SATINETTS from 4-6 to 8s.

ALSO,—2 pieces of *DRAB LIONSKIN.*
2 do *GREEN PETERSHAM.*

—LIKEWISE,—

A prime assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH

Merinos,

of the most fashionable shades;—and a large assortment of selected **PRINTS,** from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cts.

ALSO,—Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 21, 1835.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS WARE HOUSE,

At Store and chambers No. 2d, Middle-street.

GEORGE E. KENDALL

Has for Sale,

25 BALES Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS: 20 do WARP YARNS, assorted,
10 Bales *WADDING;*
20 do *BATTING;*
5 do Suffolk and Portland *DRILLINGS;*
5 Cases Bleach'd *SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS;*
25 Pieces Cotton *FLANNEL;*
50 do Green and Red do;
20 do *KERSEYS;*
10 do Lion *SKINS* and *DUFFILLS;*
100 do 6-4 English *MERINOES;*
100 do 3-4 *MERINOES* and *CIRCASSIANS;*
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, VESTINGS, LINENS, DIAPERS CALICOES, CRASHES, Linen and Cotton THREADS, BANDANNAS, & CHOPPAS, Cotton Flagg HDKF'S Fancy SHAWLS, & HDKF'S, LUSTRING, GAUZE, and SATTIN, RIBBONS, BL'K and COL'D GRO DE NAP, GRO DE SWISS, POULT DE SOI, and Sarsnett SILKS, together with a grert variety of other goods suitable for the coming season, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

Portland, Sept. 12, 1835. 2m 6

CHARLES CUSHMAN & CO.

Corner of Plumb and Middle Streets,

Portland,

Have on hand and keep constantly for Sale, a large and extensive assortment of

ENGLISH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Light and Dark *Vestings, Hunter's Cloths,* Drab and Mixt *Kerseys,* Drab and Brown *Petershams.* Blue and Brown *Lyon Skins, Duffils* and *Satinetts, Paddings, Buckrams,* Mole Skin *Cassimeres,* Red, Green, and Brown *Serges,* Red, White, and Green *Flannels,* Blue, Black, & Brown *Camblets,* Black, White, and Mixed *Worsted,* Silk and Cotton *Velvets,* 150 pieces London *Calicoes,* 250 pieces American *Calicoes,* 100 pieces Colored *Cambrics,* Corded and Check *Cambrics,* Cambrics and Cambric *Muslins,* Figured Swiss and Book *Muslins,* Linen, Linen *Cambrics,* Linen and Linen Cambric *Handkerchiefs,* Imitation Linen Cambric *Hdkfs.* Bobbinett *Laces* and *Edgings* Kid and Beaver *Gloves,* Black and White Silk *Gloves,* Woolen, Worsted and Cotton *Hosiery,* Sewing *Silk* and Crape *Shawls.*

MERINOS.

200 pieces 6-4 and 3-4 English *Merinos,* Scotch and Tartan *Plaids,* Rob Roy *Plaids,* Figured *Flannels,* Figured *Rattinetts,* Rouen *Cassimeres,* Russia *Diapers,* Bird's eye figures; 7 and 8-4 Damask Table Cloths, London mixt *Pins,* Tickings, Batting, Yarn, &c. &c.

SILKS.

Stout Black Gro de Swiss *Silk.* Blue do. do. Gro de Nap and Poult de Soye do, Turk *Satins,* Satin Levantins—*Synchaws, Sarsnetts,* Merino *Shawls,* Travelling *Baskets, Table Covers,* Buck *Mittins.*

100 pairs from 6-4 to 12-4 London Rose *Blankets,* 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Red and Black Merino *Shawls,* Flag and Pongee *Handkerchiefs,* Bandanna do.—Twist, Tapes, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Cottons, Linen Threads, Sewing Silks, Bleached Cottons, Brown Cottons, Drillings, &c. &c. ☞*Together with almost every article in the* Dry Goods line, *wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash.*

N. B. Fulled Cloths, Woolen Yark, Cotton & Wool Cloth, taken in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 24. 2m7

Boston and Bangor Steam NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

For the Steamers

BANGOR & INDEPENDENCE.

Steam Packet BANGOR,

CAPT. SAMUEL H HOWES, MASTER,

WILL, after this date, leave Boston for Portland and Bangor, every FRIDAY at 7 P. M.; will leave Portland for Bangor every SATURDAY at 6 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave Bangor TUESDAYS at 7 A. M. and Portland WEDNESDAYS at 7 A. M.

The Steamer INDEPENDENCE,

CAPT. THOS. HOWES,

Will leave Boston every MONDAY at 5 P. M. and Portland every TUESDAY at 6 A. M for Bangor.

RETURNING,

Will leave Bangor FRIDAYS at 6 A. M. and Portland SATURDAYS at 7 A. M.

The above arrangement has been made in consequence of a satisfactory understanding with the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company.

E. R. MUDGE, *Agent.*

Sept. 2, 1835.

Particular Notice.

LOST, between the residence of Austin Partridge and Cyprian Stevens, in this town, on or about the 20th of August last, a BALL and SOCKETT belonging to a Compass Staff; whoever will return the same to this Office shall be suitably rewarded.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, as an Apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good steady habits, to whom good encouragement will be given Enquire of

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1835. tf3

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.

ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.

Norway Village, August 25, 1835.

From the American Magazine.

Relative Duties.

The condition of man in a state of society includes several particular connexions and relations, or such as he does not bear to the whole society, but to individuals of the society.—These relations, though not universal as connecting man with the whole society, yet are universal as comprehending all the individuals of the society, and connecting each with some other. These are the private domestic relations of parent and child, husband and wife, master and servant, guardian and ward. The consequences of marriage are to make the husband and wife one person, or so to incorporate the interests of the wife with the husband, and the reverse, that each has thereby new rights and disabilities not incident to them in their single state, or to others who do not bear this relation. By marriage, the husband becomes liable for the debts which his wife owed prior to the marriage, and also is bound to pay those which she incurs afterwards during the marriage, so far as they are for things necessary to her support, and to provide for her comfortable maintenance. As an offset however to him for obligation, her personal property, if she have any, becomes his, and her earnings belong to him. He acquires a right also to the income of her real estate, while she lives, and also if there is issue of the marriage surviving her, he is entitled to the income after her decease.—She acquires a right to support from him while she lives, and after his decease is entitled to one third of his personal property, and to the income of one third of his real estate. If there is no child, she has half of the personal property. He cannot make any grant to her by deed, or make any covenant with her. She cannot make a deed to him, or to any other person, nor a contract with any: He can, however, by will give her any estate, though he cannot take property by devise from her; it having been supposed, anciently, when this law originated, that the wife was under control, and acted by his coercion. As the law is favorable to the wife it remains unchanged, tho' by the greater politeness of the times, the reason for it has, in the majority of cases, ceased. In some crimes, also supposed to be committed by the constraint of the husband, the wife is excused. And this anciently furnished a reason for allowing the constraint of the husband to prevent her misdemeanors. He might therefore give his wife moderate chastisement, but it should be no more than was necessary for her government and correction. This is now obsolete, and a wife may have legal process against her husband to punish him for any assault.

W.

From the Broome, N. Y. Republican.

Unfeeling Boys.

Cold indeed must be the heart that is not softened by such a train of truly benevolent reflections as are here indulged by the editor of the Broome Republican:

On Saturday last, while the Pavilions for the Zoological Exhibition were erecting, among the crowd of boys who had assembled, as it is usual on such occasions, to witness the proceedings, was a lad some twelve or fourteen years of age, whose squallid features and soiled and tattered garments indicated that he was most miserably poor. He seated himself upon a plank near by, gathered his rags around him to conceal as much as possible his nakedness, and watched the preparations making for the Exhibition with a gloomy countenance. Whilst in this posture a number of thoughtless boys gathered round the poverty striken stranger, and commenced ridiculing, tormenting and abusing him in the most shameful manner, making use of language that would have disgraced a pirate. All this was borne by the poor boy with scarcely a word of complaint, until, at the suggestion of a person who had witnessed the conduct of his persecutors, he withdrew from their presence. Should these remarks be read by any one of the youngsters engaged in that affair, let him reflect that he was insulting and wounding the feelings of a poor *orphan boy*,—"a stranger in a strange land"—destitute alike of friends and home—for, such, on inquiry, he proved to be. He had no fond parents to protect him—to direct him "in the way he should go"—or to provide for him the necessaries of life: both had gone down into the grave, and left their boy dependent upon the cold charities of the world for the means of daily subsistence. He had no kind friends to whom he might apply for relief—to sympathize with him in his sorrows—or to alleviate his suffering. He had no home to flee to for refuge in the hour of distress—or to shelter him from the "peltings of the pitiless storm." But fatherless, motherless, friendless and pennyless, he was wandering from place to place, seeking employment, which his wretched appearance prevented from from obtaining—the people to whom he applied, he said, prefered giving him a crust and sending him on, to giving him employment. Let his tormentors think of these things. Let them weep that they have been guilty of wantonly wounding the feelings of a fellow creature already crushed beneath the weight of numberless misfortunes, and let them resolve to sin no more.

A Profitable Business.

The new steam-boat Portland has been on the line between this city and Portland, eight weeks. She has left each place three times a week, having been in motion every night, and no storm has prevented, nor any accident interrupted her regular trips. Her success has been almost unparalleled. It is estimated that the number of passengers has averaged, nightly, 225. These multiplied by 48, the number of passages performed, would give an aggregate of 10,800 persons, who have participated in her elegant accomodations. The aggregate receipts, at $3 each passenger, is $34,400!—allowing $200, a liberal estimate, for the expense of each night, and the net profits amount to the very handsome sum of $24,700. At this rate in two entire seasons more, the stockholders will be paid back every farthing of their capital, nearly $100,000 and be in possession of a pretty snug amount of surplus funds.—Surely possession of a pretty snug amount of surplus funds. Surely this is *steaming it* to some purpose.—Traveller.

GENIUS. The most fecund aliment of men of genius, as Haller said, is the people—the mass. To that we owe all the inventions—all the ideas, passionate and sublime, which nourish popular songs, and thus form epochs of history. This is the foundation of all the ideas of great writers. Labreyere, said that he restored to the public, what the public had loaned to him. The greatest genius, constantly owes that genius to the mass. Dante and Shakspeare, for example. Minds of true genius concentrate and re-produce the luminous rays of this influence, without pretending to create them. They are placed in the midst of their age, like electric conductors of all the great thoughts in circulation. All that there is of vague light and of obscure germs in society—they develope, fecundate, and illustrate. It is the true mission of genius, which charges itself with the office of interpreter to the universal genius of humanity.

A gentleman who had just been shaved by a barber, asked for a towel to wipe his face with, and upon being presented with one, enquired of the master of the shop if he had not another. 'No, replied the barber—'all my customers have used it for three weeks, and no one ever found fault with it before.'

It is earnestly recommended to the other sex, that they would *inflate their bullloons*, (sleeves) *with gass*, a much lighter substance than that now in use,—*for feathers are very scarce!*—only think! it is said that that article is in such demand that a lady in the east part of the city, *emptie's both of her pillow cases every mornig to fill her sleeves.*

Inequality of the Earth's Surface. M. Arago, the celebrated French astronomer, states the following remarkable facts: Russia and Prussia exhibit truly a very extraordinary geographical phenomenon. In these two countries is a vast region, where may be found populous towns, immense commercial establishments and fertile tracts, all of which are situated much below the level of the ocean. M. de Humboldt estimates this low country to contain eighteen thousand square leagues of land. If no error have been made in taking the level, the Caspian Sea, and consequently the city of Astracan, are one hundred metres, (more than three hundred feet) below the level of the Black Sea or of the ocean. We may add, that even in the heart of Russia the courses of the Wolgo and the countries which this river traverses, have a depression of fifty metres or more than one hundred and sixty feet.

[*Nantucket Enquirer.*

The toughtest story yet.—The Western Herald publishes a letter dated Bol ville, Miss. Aug. 13th, which contains a little the toughest story it has ever fallen occasion, the inhabitants male and female, of the aforesaid Boleville, assembled to partake of a public feast. The night before, some young men secreted in the bushes about 200 yards from the table, a nine pound field piece, heavily loaded, intending to discharge it while the company were seated at their repast. In the mean time, some "wretch" had caught a cat confined its legs, and placed it in the gun. When the party had got comfortably seated, the gun was fired off—the cat struck Mrs Blakeson "the wife of the chief magistrate of the village," just below the shoulders, and passed through her body, killing her instantly—she was, says the account, "a highly accomplished and interesting lady; *and the mother of 7 children, the eldest being but six years old!!*" Pussy did'nt stop here—but passing over the whole length of the table, had *her head driven through an inch board*, and her progress arrested. Strange to say, although somewhat stonned, she soon recovered and was declared to be as well as usual!

What a treasure such a woman must be in a new country, and what a lot of lives the cat must have had.

They who disparage moral honesty do in truth injure the cause of religion. What is it if a man runs after a sermon, if he cheats or oppresses his neighbor as soon as he goes home. But on the other hand, morality must not discard religion; but be aided and supported by it.—[*American Magazine.*]

A Child.

What object in nature so beautiful, so interesting, so attractive, as a child! It is so because it is innocent, and because it has a capacity for endless improvement, and will be constantly making advances in an intellectual and moral course, unless there is some great neglect in its natural guardians and directors, or some very singular unfavorable events occur to entice it to evil, and divert it from its high destiny.—This child is to be formed and moulded, I had almost said *anew*. It has been created, and endowed with inherent powers, or capacities for a boundless progress, for a glorious and happy race. But it is certain to advance and to gain the prize? Who is it to direct and cultivate the unfolding germ of intellect? Who is to control and discipline the feelings, as growing years shall draw them forth? Who shall patiently, steadily, and kindly, though firmly, govern the child; There is a great responsibility resting somewhere, and where but on the parents? On them it depends, in a great measure, whether it shall be an angel or a demon; whether its powers and faculties shall be employed for good or for evil; whether it shall become virtuous and mild, and self-denying, and benevolent, and pious, and therefore happy; or whether it shall be wayward, perverse, mischievous, selfish, malignant, and *devilish*, and therefore wretched; ah, wretched beyond expression, and beyond conception.

Look on that lovely child, without guile and without sin; with a mind and heart easily formed and moulded almost at your will; it is docile, full of feeling, and confiding in a parent's love and judgement. And can you who are parents be indifferent to future character and future lot? No. But you have other cares, and other pleasures, and other engagements, which prevent that attention you know you ought to bestow, for their improvement and their good. One now addresses you, who has had experience in the education of children; and who knows that much, very much depends on the kindness, and firmness, and fidelity of parents. The motive is strong to discharge this high parental duty; and the hope is a reasonable one, that it will not be discharged in vain. They may not all be every thing you would wish; but you will reap the fruits of your labor, and escape the unutterable pangs which negligence and unfaithfulness must produce.

[*American Magazine.*]

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint: the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.—*American Magazine.*

A slight mistake.—The opposition papers have had a good deal to say about the extravagance soon to be displayed at New Orleans, in the building of a mint, which they alledged was to cost *four millions of dollars*—In this case, as in many others, they added a cypher too much, the contemplated cost of the mint being but $400,000.

THE

New York Lady's Companion.

DEVOTED TO

Original and selected Tales, Sketches, Stories, Art Sciences, Amusements, Fashions, and every description of Polite Literature.

THE selections will be made with taste and judgment, from the most celebrated and distinguished English, French, and German Periodicals, on a plan that will be at once agreeable, entertaining, and interesting, and at such a low price, that it can be obtained by every class of readers. This publication will be of that nature which will ensure its success to every branch of the community, and all articles will be of a moral, pleasing and instructive nature.

It will be issued on the 15th of every month stitched on a colored cover, printed on good paper, with new and handsome type; and contain from forty to fifty large octavo pages, which will form at the close of the year two uncommon large volumes for the small sum of THREE dollars per annum, payable in advance; the last number of each volume will be accompanied by a beautiful engraved title page and index.—The work will be occasionally embellished with splendid drawings and engravings.

The advantages arising from the above publication will be easily conceived,—containing by far a greater quantity of reading, than could in any other way be brought together in one form and in a regular and standard manner, which is far preferable to keeping Scrap Books and Albums, or preserving every piece that is interesting to the reader; whereas in the proposed publication, all can be preserved alike and in suitable style for binding;—and thus not only do credit to the library of the Philosopher, but add greatly to the knowledge and amusement of every branch of the present generation.

A publication on this plan has never been attempted in New York, although many of a similar nature have been long established in our sister cities with great success; the Publisher therefore begs to assure the public, that his arrangements are such that he hopes to meet the patronage of an enlightened and discriminating community.

Several gentlemen of known literary talent have generously tendered their assistance to enable the Publisher to accomplish his object in commencing the "*New York Lady's Companion.*"

All these splendid sketches that have gained such celebrity in France and Italy, will be translated and reprinted in the columns of this monthly periodical. The great range of materials the publisher has already in his power, together with the assistance offered, will enable him to present to the public such a work as he hopes will meet their approbation, and he asks only for the support, the merits of the publication may entitle him.

☞ Subscriptions received at No. 58. Wall street, up stairs—where letters may be addressed to the subscriber (post paid.)

☞ Post Masters and others becoming agents for the work, are required to remit only $2 50 to the publisher, for each subscriber. Persons furnishing *five subscribers* and forwarding the amount of subscription $15, will be entitled to the work free for one year.

Agents and others are requested to transmit the names of subscribers by the 20th of April, and the price of subscription on the receipt of the first number, or the second will not be forwarded.

Advertisements will be inserted on the cover on reasonable terms. WM. W. SNOWDEN.

New York, Feb. 25th, 1835. 5

Editors publishing the above Prospectus will be entitled to an exchange.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Sept. 30, 1835.

HUDSON BAILLY—Levi Berry—Martin Brett—Nathaniel Briggs—Mr. Carter—Willis Case—Free Chase—Jonathan Clark—Josiah Cole 3—Clerk of Courts 16—William Dupun—Mary B. Dean—Simeon Farnum—Gen. S. Fessenden—Mr Frost—Asaph Kittridge—William McKenney—Edward Noyes—Austin Partridge—Sarah R. Partridge—James Perry—Emmor & Mark Rawson—E. C. Shaw—Joseph W. Smith—George F Truett—Sarah Young.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber on Account are requested to make immediate payment, if they wish to prevent cost. ASA THAYER Jr.

Norway-Village, Oct. 10, 1835. tf 9

FEATHERS, FEATHERS,

WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 500 lbs. of LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid, by S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this

OFFICE

THE LADY'S BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine of Literature and Fashions.

THE LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for *COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS*; and the universal popularity which the work obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although they appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled. The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalize his work, intends, with the coming volumes, to introduce alternately every other month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from *original* designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patrons of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for lady's dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlays; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unrelaxing efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age. The following is the order which will be adopted for the Embellishments of the Lady's Book for 1836, viz:

January, March, May, July, September, November, } SUPERB ENGRAVINGS OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS ELEGANTLY COLORED.

With the June and December numbers will be furnished appropriately *Engraved Title Pages*, and a general Table of contents for each Volume.

February, April, June, August, October, December, } FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ILLUSTRATING A VARIETY OF INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the *PORTRAIT GALLERY*, containing the Likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, *other and various Engravings* will be regularly added—with two pages of *POPULAR MUSIC*.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January Number.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that the remittances should be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid and some have previously settled with agents. These and other grievous inconveniencies a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least once in every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. Thus, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or that will owe two years in December or June next, send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many refrain from forwarding their dues because they cannot remit the exact sum: this is not necessary if they continue their subscription. It is only when a person stops the work, that a liquidation of the whole amount due becomes necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c. &c have been. The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rodgers, D'Israeli, Neele, Mad de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similies of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron, Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin, Lafayette, &c are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 300 miles—5 cts. over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of embellishments, the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston—in New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher free of postage, & a duplicate will be sent them.

Terms of Subscription. 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by forwarding 5 dollars—Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by license from the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford on Wednesday the 21st day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of William Russell, Jr. late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, so much of the real estate of said William Russell, Jr. deceased, excluding the reversion of the widow's dower in same, if necessary, as will produce the sum of *Four hundred and forty Dollars*, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of one undivided fourth part of a Lot of land in the town of Stow; about eight acres near the homestead of said deceased, commonly called the Sugar Lot, together with the homestead itself. Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale. JACOB H. GREEN, Executor.

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1835. 3w7

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution, the same having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Joshua Dunn, Esq. in Dixfield, in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity which Stephen Marsh has of redeeming a certain piece of land lying in Jay, in said county, on the easterly side of Androscoggin River, it being a part of lot numbered twenty in the fourth Range; the same having been Mortgaged to Ephraim Woodman, Esq. for the sum of one hundred dollars;—further reference may be had from a Deed running to George Gage, Esq. of Wilton

PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sh'ff.

Dixfield, Sept. 21, 1835 3w7

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at the dwelling house of Erastus P. Poor in Andover in said county, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of Jonathan Stevens late of Andover in the County of Essex, Massachusetts, deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred dollars if so much there be.

Said real estate consists of five undivided rights to land in said Andover, supposed to contain 150 acres each. And three lots of land in the second, division and two lots in the third division in said town. All wild land. For a more particular description of the land and for terms of payment apply to James Stevens of said Andover. JOHN PETERS, Administrator.

Sept. 14, 1835. 3w6

Old Iron Wanted!!

TEN TONS of OLD POT IRON wanted for which the highest price will be paid, by,

S. CROCKETT & Co.

Paris, Aug. 25, 1835.

To the Hon. County Commissioers for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned represent that in their opinion the public would be much benefited by the location of a public road in the best and most direct course from Keith's Mills in Chesterville, to Maj Moses Stone's in Jay, in the County of Oxford. They therefore pray your Honors to locate and establish a road, commencing near Keith's Mills in Chesterville, in the County of Kennebec, so as to connect with the swamp road (so called) leading to Farmington Falls; thence in a southerly direction in the best and most direct course to the above mentioned Stone's in Jay, so as to connect the Canton Point travel, the Noyes Ferry travel, and the Livermore Falls travel, with the great road from Farmington Falls to Norridgewock and Skowhegan; or to make such alterations in the present roads on the route, and to discontinue any portion of the same, as in your opinion may best promote the public good.

Signed, JOHN BEAN & 41 others.

July 13, 1835.

State of Maine.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, April Term, 1835

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, that the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at Keith's Tavern in Chesterville, in said County of Kennebec, on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taked in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given, to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Livermore and Jay, in said County of Oxford, and of the towns of Chesterville and Farmington, in said County of Kennebec, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Argus, being the public newspaper issued by, the printer to the State, and in the Age, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed in said County of Oxford. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause.

Attest, J. A. CHANDLER, *Clerk.*

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon. 3w8.

Attest, J. A. CHANDLER, *Clerk.*

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Kennebec, next to be holden at Augusta, A. D. 1835

THE undersigned represent that the public would, in their opinion, be much benefited by the location of a public road in the best and most direct course from Keith's Mills in Chesterville, to R. Bean's store in the County of Oxford. They therefore pray your honors to locate and establish a road commencing near Keith's Mills in Chesterville, in the County of Kennebec, thence in a southwesterly direction, in the best and most direct course through Wilton, to R. Bean's store in Jay, in the County of Oxford.

Signed, EBENEZER C. CHASE, and 20 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, April Term, 1835.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the Petitioner are responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, that the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at Keith's tavern, in Chesterville, in said County of Kennebec, on Tuesday the tenth day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties & witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper.—And it is further ordered, that notice be given, to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said Counties of Kennebec and Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Chesterville, Wilton, Jay, and Farmington, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Eastern Argus, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford and in the Age, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause,

ATTEST: J. A. CHANDLER, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.

ATTEST: J. A. CHANDLER, Clerk.